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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

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☞ The usual deductions made to the Trade.

☞ Those ordering goods to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

N. B. Our Publications are to be had at the principal Book Stores throughout the country.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Sept. 17. 76tf

Notice is hereby given that Application will be made for a duplicate of a certificate lost or mislaid—issued by W. G. Broadfoot, U. S. Depositary at Fayetteville—dated March 18, 1864, No 490, to Dr J. H. Freeman, for Five Hundred Dollars, for 4 per cent. Interest per annum—under act 17th Feb'y 1864.

Oct. 12. 75 6tpd

RATES OF TRANSPORTATION
On the Cape Fear River from Sept. 1, 1864.

Alum, per bbl,	$25 00
Apples,	7 50
Bricks per M,	50 00
Blue Stone, per bbl,	25 00
Buggies,	40 00
Barrels, empty,	8 00
Do do Spts Turpentine,	6 00
Bacon, loose per ton,	50 00
Do packed (cask,)	15 00
Bedsteads,	7 50
Cider, per bbl,	10 00
Copperas per bbl,	15 00
Corn,	25 00
Cheeses,	25 00
Carriages and Coaches,	75 00
Coffee per bag,	25 00
Coal per ton	87 50
Do per hhd,	20 00
Chairs, sitting,	1 00
Do small rockers,	2 50
Do large do,	5 00
Cotton, per bale,	20 00
Cement per bbl,	7 50
Demijohns, empty,	1 00
Do filled,	5 00
Fish and Pork, per bbl,	7 50
Flour, per bbl,	7 50
Fluid,	25 00
Grain, per bushel,	75
Grindstones per ton,	50 00
Horses and Cattle, each,	80 00
Hay and Fodder, per bale,	10 00
Hides, dry,	2 00
Do green,	3 00
Iron, Lead and Pig Iron, per ton,	80 00
Liquors, per gallon,	1 00
Lime, per cask,	10 00
Do per bbl,	5 00
Measurement Goods per foot,	75
Nails per keg,	5 00
Oil, Peanut per bbl,	25 00
Do Linseed and Tanners,	25 00
Do Coal,	25 00
Do Rosin,	10 00
Paper per bundle,	5 00
Powder, per keg of 25 lbs,	10 00
Rice per cask,	20 00
Rosin per bbl,	7 50
Salt per cask,	7 50
Do per bbl,	5 00
Do per bag 3 bushels,	3 50
Do per bag 2 do,	2 50
Shingles per M,	10 00
Stills and fixtures,	100 00
Sugar per bbl,	15 00
Do per hhd, per hundred,	
Soap per box of 100 lbs,	7 50
Do per box less 100,	5 00
Sheeting per bale,	20 00
Spice and pepper per bag,	25 00
Spirits Turpentine per bbl,	10 00
Tallow and wax per bbl,	7 50
Wagons, Timber,	75 00
Do Road,	50 00
Do wheels, each,	5 00
Wheel barrows,	5 00
Varns per bale,	15 00

All other freights not enumerated will be charged in proportion to above rates.

J. A. WORTH, Agt Cape Fear St Boat Co.
R. M. ORRELL, Agt Str Kate McLauria.
T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agt Str No. Carolina.
Sept. 14. 67-6tpd

State of North Carolina,
SAMPSON COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Sampson county, August Term, 1864

IT appearing to the Court that John King, William R. King, Nathan King and wife Susan, Ann Duke, William Rufus Ashford and Christopher C. Asaford, are non-residents: It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying them that a petition has been filed in this Court for the settlement of the Estate of William Ashford, dec'd, in which they are heirs, and commanding them to appear at November Term 1864, and answer or demur, or the case will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William C. Draughon, Clerk of said Court. Done at office in Clinton, Oct. 9th, 1864.
26*6t WILLIAM C. DRAUGHON, C. C. C.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

RELIEF OF PRISONERS OF WAR.—Maj. Lay, Adj't General, Charleston, S. C., has written to Dr. Warren, Surgeon General of North Carolina, in reply to the Doctor's letter of inquiry, that "such supplies of clothing, provisions (of limited bulk and not perishable in character,) and tobacco, as he may desire to send to soldiers from North Carolina, prisoners of war, in the vicinity of Charleston, will be received by Major Matte A. Pringle, Q. M., in this city, and duly forwarded by Flag of Truce boat."

Such contributions, sent to Dr. Warren, at Raleigh, will be by him forwarded to Maj. Pringle, free of charge.

We have the pleasure of stating that Dr. Warren is endeavoring to perfect arrangements for the establishment of an agency in each principal town of the State, for the reception and transmission to the army, as well as to the prisoners, of all contributions of clothing, provisions, &c., from societies or individuals, free of charge. An application was made, on his behalf, to Jos A. Worth, Esq., of this town, to undertake the agency for this place, and he not only accepted it but with the utmost readiness proposed to do all the work without a cent of compensation for his trouble. We will announce when the arrangements are perfected.

These movements reflect great credit upon Dr. Warren, whose constant study appears to have been to benefit our noble North Carolina soldiers, sick and well. He has long had an agent leaving Raleigh for the army of Northern Virginia on the 1st day of every month, carrying, free of charge, all boxes sent to him for individuals or companies in that army. The increased expense of getting boxes to Raleigh has led to his present scheme, which contemplates the payment by the State of all expenses after leaving the donors' hands. Will not these facilities induce a far greater degree of liberality to the soldiers? In view of the rigors of the coming winter and the difficulty which the government sometimes experiences in getting a sufficient supply of food, let every family contribute *something*, to wear or to eat, to go by Dr. Warren's free line.

ONE OF OUR WOULD-BE GOVERNOR'S COUNSELLERS.—A somewhat notorious character named Baylor has turned up in New York, where he has made a speech against the Confederacy, boasting at the same time that he had in his pocket a commission from Gov. Brown as Commercial Agent of the State of Georgia. In his speech he says, that while on his way from Georgia to Richmond he stopped in Raleigh and had a long interview with Holden, "to set him right," as he says, on the subject of peace, viz: by the grand artifice of State intervention. On his return to Georgia he repeated his visit to Holden, and it can hardly surprise any one that after these two long conferences Baylor should tell such a monstrous tale as the following:

"The people of North Carolina proposed to meet in convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. They proposed as a part of their scheme, that inasmuch as Mr. Davis evidently did not desire to make peace with the U. S Government, it was competent for the "Sovereign State" of North Carolina to withdraw from her "agent," Mr. Davis, that portion of his power delegated to him, and which gave him control of the subject of peace, believing that the State could negotiate a peace better than Mr. Davis. The convention met in a building used for camp meeting purposes, and I suppose was as large as this. It was a body composed of the first men of the State, men of intelligence, wealth, and many of whose names were historic, and among them were many of advanced age. What did Mr. Jefferson Davis, the exponent of State rights, who is so exceedingly sensitive on that point, do? He sent an armed force to disperse the meeting and arrest its leaders; and, fellow-citizens, to day in the North Carolina prisons, are many aged and respected and intelligent citizens languishing and dying, because they had the audacity to nominate a candidate for Governor upon certain principles which they thought would redound to the benefit of the people."

This all sounds very much like the Editorials of the Standard, except that Baylor has taken for granted that Holden's Convention actually met, and that Mr. Davis actually dispersed them. These are not very violent inferences from the general tone of the Standard.

But this marvelous story about the imaginary Convention is totally eclipsed by another which followed it in the same speech. Where Baylor got it—who stuffed him with such a tale of horrors—we know not; but as a rich specimen of invention we copy it for the reader's amusement. Hear Baylor:

"But let me relate to you the facts of one act of Mr. Davis' Administration, and if my words are believed, and any man in this hall can go forth and deposite a vote by any means whatever in sympathy with the perpetrator of that act, then he deserves to leave this continent, for he is no longer worthy the name of an American citizen. In the southwestern part of North Carolina, in the mountain region, there is a valley corresponding to the Valley of East Tennessee, which is grand and beautiful in its appearance. The inhabitants of this valley are almost entirely small farmers—many of them farmers who have quietly pursued their industries without slaves in the midst of a picturesque country and fertile soil. They were simple and rural in their characteristics, patriotic, and they voted *en masse* against all the schemes and propositions for disunion. [Applause.] Then at last the trial came, when Mr. Davis's Conscript Law was passed, those unfortunate people sent a commission to Richmond, asking that they might be absolved from the operation of that draft. The petition was, of course, without avail. They then resorted to other means to avoid taking up arms against the Government under which they were reared and which they loved. They petitioned for expatriation. That, too, was refused, by Mr. Jefferson Davis, this modern representative of civil liberty and defender of the rights and liberties of localities. [Laughter.] On the contrary, this champion of State's rights sent North Carolina troops to that region for the purpose of having the conscript law executed against that unfortunate people and force them to take up arms against the conviction of their consciences. But the North Carolina troops fraternized with their fellow-citizens, and Mr. Davis was forced to send other troops, who also failed to effect the purpose. What next did he do? He enlisted a brigade of Cherokee Indians, numbering, I think, from 3,500 to 4,000, of as desperate and lawless ruffians as a hybrid population ever produced, and these miserable wretches were turned loose upon the population, and from that day to this that valley has been the scene of battle, of violence, of assassination and of crime. The history of the massacre of the people of La Vendee, in France, the murder of the innocents, or any tale of atrocity related in imaginative literature, or in history, holds no comparison with the cruelty and crime perpetrated upon the innocent and unoffending people of that region, because they loved the country of their birth."

That will do for Mr. Baylor, Gov. Brown's Commercial agent, and Mr. Holden's confidential adviser.

"Our Own Primer."—The publishers, Messrs Sterling, Campbell & Albright, have sent us a copy of their stereotype edition of the above little book which shows very marked progress in the business of book publishing.

Baptist State Convention.—This body meets in Warrenton, N. C., on Wednesday of this week.

THE YANKEE DEBT.—The New York Herald, says that the debt of the United States was $1,955,973,716 on the 30th of September, and that it was increasing at the rate of more than $65,000,000 a month, having swelled from $1,827,492,176 on the 2d of August to the above sum on the 30th of September. Another year at the same rate would make it not much short of three thousand millions. The Herald complains that the government has not nerve to lay taxes, but goes on borrowing all the time. In this respect the Confederacy sets it a good example. Our government levies high taxes and the people pay them with almost universal cheerfulness.

The above is the officially acknowledged debt; but as the yankees are proverbial for lying, it is fair to estimate that they owe several hundred millions more.

A FINANCIAL CRASH.—Whilst the N. Y. Herald predicts a terrible crash among the moneyed and mercantile classes in the United States, the English papers take the same view of affairs in that country. Both predictions are founded upon numerous and very considerable failures which have already occurred. A letter from London to New York says:

"Large failures are occurring daily in Liverpool and Manchester, and the ruin is not yet near its climax. You may look for a series of failures and a period of financial distress in Liverpool that will weigh hard upon that whilom prosperous place. And the effects will be largely felt here in London, and Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield will share in the disastrous visitation. That sensitive commercial barometer, the bank rate of interest, continues up at the high figure of nine per cent., and of course this adds to the stringency of the money market, and the difficulty of raising funds by those in a tight place."

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE GOVERNORS.—The 6th resolution (as published in our last) having been construed by some to convey a recommendation to place slaves in the ranks as soldiers, we are glad to see that it is emphatically contradicted by the Raleigh Conservative, evidently by authority, as follows:

"Such an idea we are assured was not entertained by the meeting. It simply favors the idea of employing slaves, by the consent of their owners, on fortifications, or as cooks, teamsters, ambulance drivers, &c."

WHAT IS IT?—The Raleigh Standard says:

"We are neither a secessionist nor a reconstructionist."

Again: "We cordially endorse the letter of Mr Boyce."

Now what does Mr. Boyce say, that is thus cordially endorsed? Hear him:

"The peace which I mean is a peace which *reconciles* the *interests* and *feelings* of the belligerents; a peace, in short, which *restores harmony*." Again: "A peace without reconciliation carries with it the seeds of new wars."

Now if this does not mean reconstruction, will the Standard tell us what it does mean? And the whole letter of Mr. Boyce is to the same effect. He contends that the existence of more than one Republic will destroy liberty.

The Standard cordially endorses Mr. Boyce, and Mr. Boyce is warmly in favor of reconstruction. Yet the Standard tells us that it is no reconstructionist! The simple meaning of which is that the Standard knows that the people are opposed to reconstruction, and so it would lead them into it by false pretences.

The Standard, speaking of the resolutions of the meeting of Governors, says:—

"These Governors, co-operating as dependants or auxiliaries with the central government at Richmond, seem determined to accept no compromise."

Will the Standard tell us what compromise has been offered to their acceptance, and when, and by whom? They have never heard of such a thing; and now they could accept what has not been offered, it might puzzle the Standard to explain.

A FABLE.—The following paragraph from a recent Washington Chronicle, Lincoln's immediate organ, has the appearance of an abandonment of the campaign against Richmond and Petersburg, and the transfer of the seat of war to some more Southern point. Grant, however, is said to be very stubborn, and his conduct of this campaign shows that he is perfectly reckless about the expenditure of life. He may therefore have to put his veto upon the proposition to change the programme:

"The Secretary of War left about noon yesterday for City Point, taking with him the Quartermaster General, Commissary General and Surgeon General, to confer with Gen. Grant upon the war estimates for the ensuing year. It is believed that by the transfer of the seat of war to the cotton States a considerable reduction of expenditures may be made, especially in the forage and subsistence departments."

A CLEVER COLLECTION OF FIBS.—We clip the following paragraph from a Newsera letter in the New York Herald of the 13th, for which and other yankee papers we are indebted to our friend Lieut. Jno. H. Robinson of the 52d:—

"The great influx from Wilmington of female refugees, which has continued for two weeks, has given us insight into the system of tyranny carried on by the rebel authorities at that place. One of the women—a Philadelphia lady—whose husband had previously fled to the North, had been maltreated in the most barbarous manner; her head had been shaved, house burned, herself subjected to other insults for aiding and succoring Union prisoners. Her escape into a Christian community has restored her to an enjoyment of those privileges from which she has been so long debarred. Most of the women were boastfully supplied with gold and silver coin. From their representations, which bear every evidence of being well grounded, the rebel cause is declining rapidly, and soon will ebb away to rise no more in rebellion against the flag of the free, the banner of the patriot's pride."

YELLOW FEVER.—We greatly regret to learn that the yellow fever has again appeared in Wilmington. There were several cases on Tuesday, and some deaths.

Military Change.—Gen. J. G. Martin has been ordered to make his head quarters at this place, and will accordingly move in a day or two from Morganton.
Salisbury Watchman.

MARRIED,

On the 21st of October, at St. James' Church, Richmond, by the Rev. Dr. Peterkin, Capt. CADWALLADER J. IREDELL, 1st N. C. Cavalry, to Miss MATTIE J. SOUTHGATE, daughter of the late Dr. Robt. Southgate of Norfolk, Va.

In Robeson county, 26th Oct., by Rev. Hector McLean, ALLAN McCORMICK and Miss SALLIE J., daughter of the late Dr. Neill Brown.

DIED,

Suddenly, of heart disease, at her residence in Brunswick county, at 7 P. M., Monday, Oct. 17, Mrs. SARAH A., relict of the late William L. Hall.

Of dyptheria, near Long Street, Moore county, on the 22d inst., FANNY HINTON, aged 6 years 1 month and 22 days, daughter of A. H. and Emily S. McLeod.

Presbyterian copy.

In Charlotte, on the 19th October, Mrs. ELIZA M. SPRINGS, consort of the late Alex. Springs, aged 52.

In Forsyth county, on the 16th inst., from the effects of a gun-shot wound in the arm, Mr. WM. ALEX CONRAD, aged 35 years. He was respected and beloved by all who knew him.

At Nevil's Creek, Beaufort county, N. C., Sept. 3, FRANCIS KING, eldest son of Richard and Mary A. C. Granger, aged 2 years, 11 months and 13 days. Also, at Maul's Point, 16th inst., STEPHEN, infant and only son of Richard and Mary A. C. Granger, aged 5 months and 3 days.

In Chapel Hill, 30th Sept., Mrs. MARY TAYLOR, a refugee from Newbern, in the 85th year of her age.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

From the Richmond Sentinel, of the 25th inst.

The reader will find below a very interesting statement of the volume, classification, and rate of increase of the United States debt. It is in the form of a circular addressed to our agents abroad, by the Secretary of State. Mr. Benjamin treats the subject very lucidly, and, though in a brief space, very comprehensively. The argument he addresses to the capitalists of Europe is unanswerable, and has only to be presented to be respected. It will be observed, too, that it is carefully based on the official exhibits of the Washington Government, though these are far from presenting the full amount of the public liabilities.

The money lenders of Europe, by making themselves practical parties to the war against us, will find themselves, in the light of Mr. Benjamin's exposition, undermining their own investments.

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Richmond, 10th October, 1864.

Sir—For some months past the United States have been able to uphold their sinking finances by the sale of large amounts of public stocks in the German markets. These sales are reported to have reached a total varying from thirty to one hundred millions of pounds sterling. There is no method within reach for approximating the true sum, although it is doubtless very large. We deem it advisable to present an analysis of the financial condition of the United States, drawn from their official reports, for the information of European capitalists, with some remarks on the probable influence of continued investments by them, not only in retarding the restoration of peace on this continent, but in destroying the resources on which alone they can rely for the security of investments already made.

Appended hereto are tables exhibiting the state of the Federal finances, based on the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, on the 30th ult., and at four previous dates in the present year, with statements of the amount of annual interest on the debt at the three different dates, and a table showing the rate of increase of the debt.

From these tables, as well as from other facts to be mentioned, some remarkable facts may be deduced.

The annual interest of the public debt was at the end of last month, $81,778,643. This sum already exceeds the total revenue of the United States as it existed prior to the secession of the Southern States. That revenue, as derived from all sources and from all the States thus united, amounted, for the year ending the 30th June, 1860, to $76,752,033. But the amount of this debt, large as it is, increases with frightful rapidity. The rate of increase of the debt was $1,962,900 per day in the first period of 105 days included in the statement; this increase was augmented ten per cent. in the next period of 50 days, and reached $2,161,940 per day; and this augmented sum was again increased by five per cent. in the next period of 58 days, leaving the present daily increase $2,215,200. It is further to be observed that the entire increase is now in the interest-bearing debt. The first of the tables shows that the amount of the non-interest bearing debt was, on the 30th September, about the same as on the 1st of March, the whole increase being composed of debt that bears interest. The rate of interest which is paid for the money now borrowed varies from six per cent. in gold to seven and three-tenths per cent. in paper. No money is borrowed at less than six per cent., the attempt to borrow at five having failed, and the small amount issued being now quoted at a discount of four per cent.

Taking it for granted that the United States will persist in their insane attempt to subjugate the South, it is not difficult to form an estimate of their financial condition on the 1st May next, the probable date for the commencement of an active campaign. The interval from the 30th September to 1st May is 212 days. If the increase of their public debt during that interval be estimated at two millions and a quarter per day, which is but a trifle more than the present rate, it will amount to $477,000,000, on which the interest at an average of six and a half per cent. will be $31,005,000 per annum.

The United States then will be compelled, if a new campaign is commenced next year, to begin it under the pressure of a total debt of about $2,430,000,000, bearing an annual interest of about $112,780,000. If to this amount be added the pension list, to the army and navy, to which the faith of the United States is pledged as sacredly as to the payment of the money borrowed, it is a moderate estimate to place the annual charge on their finances, as it will exist on the 1st May 1865, at $120,000,000, leaving out of view the unliquidated claims, which are reported by the Solicitor of the Treasury to reach "hundreds of millions of dollars."

The appropriation made for the payment of the interest on the debt of Great Britain, for the year ending on the 31st March, 1864, was £26,400,000, equal to about $128,000,000; so that the United States will, in the four years of war, expiring on the 1st of May next, have incurred a debt of which the annual charge will be nearly equal to that accumulated in Great Britain in two centuries. To the public debt of the United States there should, however, be added the public debt of the several States, the amount of which cannot be exactly ascertained, but as given in the "National Almanac," for 1864, the debt of what are therein called "loyal States," amounts to about $200,000,000, at an average interest of 6½ per cent. thus making an addition of $13,000,000 per annum to the sum above stated, and rendering it certain that the annual charge of the debt of the United States, on the 1st of May next, will exceed that of Great Britain.

It should not be overlooked, that in addition to the vast sums thus raised on credit, the United States are spending every dollar that can be collected by the most onerous taxation ever imposed on a people. It was recently stated in a letter of Mr. Fessenden that taxation was expected to produce one million of dollars a day. If this estimate at all approximate accuracy, this annual taxation of $365,000,000 exceeds by upwards of thirty millions of dollars the entire revenue of Great Britain, as estimated by Mr. Gladstone, for the year ending on the 31st of March last. The revenue of Great Britain is gathered from a population of about 29,000,000, peaceably employed in productive labor, while the taxation of the United States is exacted from a population of about 22,000,000, of whom a very large number have been converted from producers into consumers and destroyers of public wealth. When the taxation by the several States is added to this charge, it may be concluded, with entire confidence, that the utmost resources that can be derived from taxation have already been reached, and that if the war be continued for another campaign, there is no possibility of conducting it without an addition to the public debt at the rate of two and a quarter millions of dollars a day, at the lowest calculation, while the probability is that the increase in the event supposed will be very much larger.

The facts thus presented demonstrate that if the United States persist, as is now threatened, in carrying on the war for another year, the burthen of their public debt will be such as to render it absolutely impossible for them to pay, even if actuated, with entire unanimity, by a sincere desire to meet their obligations. It may be left to others to speculate on the probability of such unanimity, but it is certain that three of the largest States have already repudiated, in part, their public debt, by refusing to pay in coin the interest due in Europe, thus confiscating one-half of the amount due to the European bondholders. The possibility of paying the debt already incurred is dependent solely upon a prompt cessation of hostilities. Without, therefore, entering into any discussion of the morality of furnishing to the United States the means of waging a war so savage, so monstrous as that now raging on this continent, it would seem that the simplest dictates of self-interest should unite all those who have already ventured investments in the Federal funds in a concerted effort to cut off all further supplies, and thus to force that cessation of hostilities which alone can save the investments already made from entire loss. If the capitalists of Europe withhold further supplies, the resources of the United States are so far exhausted as to render the restoration of peace certain at no distant day. It is in the power of the same capitalists, by furnishing the means for the gratification of the insane passions of the North, to plunge the borrowers into irretrievable bankruptcy, and to render certain the loss of all their own investments, past as well as future.

In presenting the foregoing statement, reference has been intentionally omitted to the local debt contracted by the counties, parishes and municipalities in the Northern States, for the purpose of raising money to buy mercenaries in order to relieve themselves from the burthen of the conscription. We have no means of estimating the amount. We only know that the price at which these human beings are bought for slaughter varies from $500 to $1,000 per man, and that the calls for men have amounted to very many hundreds of thousands. Some of the Northern journals speak of this local debt as "enormous;" but this term is too vague to justify us in hazarding an estimate of the amount.

I am authorized, by the President, to request that you will give to this dispatch such publicity as will cause it to reach those whose interests may be involved in its contents.

I am, very respectfully, your ob'nt serv't,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

Hon. A. D. MANN, &c., Brussels, Belgium.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1864.	Interest debt.	Non interest.	Total.
March 1,	1,047,342,060	466,957,440	1,813,299,780
June 14,	1,217,642,000	501,753,974	1,719,895,974
Aug. 3,	1,295,541,000	531,584,270	1,827,492,270
Aug. 30,	1,359,096,492	519,468,267	1,878,564,759
Sept. 30,	1,487,671,815	468,301,899	1,955,973,714

Annual interest, 14th June, 71,699,780
" 30th August, 77,447,122
" 30th Sept. 81,778,643

Sept 20—928,085,941, on which annual interest in coin, $54,608,446
564,585,874, on which annual interest in currency, 27,170,197

1,487,671,815 total int. debt bearing total interest, 81,778,643
468,301,899, total non-interest debt.

1,955,973,714, total debt September 30.

RATE OF INCREASE.

	Increase.	Days.	Per Day.
March 1 to June 14,	$206,095,444	105	$1,962,900
June 14 to Aug. 30,	108,096,986	50	2,161,940
August 3 to Sept 30,	128,481,544	58	2,215,200

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FISHER'S HILL, Oct. 18.

MESSRS. HALE & SONS:—Since I last wrote you the Army of the Valley has materially changed its position. Having received reinforcements both of cavalry and infantry the enemy seemed to deem it prudent to retreat. We followed, but did not press them heavily. The enemy's infantry had not advanced higher up than Harrisonburg. He left there on the 6th inst; we had advanced from Mt. Sidney the day previous; still following, we halted over Sunday until the 12th at New Market. On that Sunday, I am sorry to say, Gen. Rosser having advanced 20 miles beyond the infantry met with quite a reverse. He lost artillery and wagons, nine pieces I believe. In fact there was a general stampede which was not arrested until they got to our lines, disturbing the quiet of the day by causing us to march out several miles. We found quite a number of horses dead on the road as we came down. This was an unfortunate affair in its moral bearing, but not so much materially. The artillery can well be spared; we have enough more, and the cavalry manage to forage their horses without wagons. In fact it is seldom their wagons can be up with the troops. We have lost a good deal of artillery besides this, but I do not think it is a real loss. Our artillery has done well, but it has been seldom that it could be employed. Winchester is the only place that any large part of it has been brought into use. If the same expense were laid out in well equipping all our cavalry, it would be of more service. It is generally admitted that shells on the field do little execution; they terrify more than they hurt; amidst the most furious shelling troops can generally protect themselves. I do not mean that artillery can be dispensed with, but it might be diminished to the advantage of some other arm of the service and also add to the celerity of our movements. I would here also venture to suggest in reference to our cavalry that it may be bad policy to allow or require men to furnish their own horses. A good horse is now a thing of value, and a dismounted cavalryman in the active term of service is rather a disgrace. So some may be less ready for the fray by fear of losing a horse, which they cannot easily replace, or of being dismounted for a time. A horse is more apt to be shot than a man, and most men think they are invulnerable. Further, it is notorious that the Government fails in paying for horses. This is enough to dishearten the brave but poor cavalryman and it rather gives a license to them. We have almost allowed the enemy to surpass us in this arm of the service, in which we have a natural capacity to excell. I hope our future legislation will look into this matter.

Moving from Newmarket on the 12th, we came to the enemy's lines three miles below Strasburg at mid-day on the 13th. Kershaw's Brigade alone engaged their advance and captured 60 prisoners. The enemy not advancing in force to attack us, we retired to our breastworks on Fisher's Hill. Here we have been waiting and watching, but the enemy seems afraid to attack us, or else he has some other movement in view.

Quite a nice little surprise was accomplished by Rosser's cavalry and Gordon's Brigade last Sunday night. It was also rather a novel expedition. The bugle sounded a move at 3 o'clock P. M. It was unexpected, but finding that no other Brigade had orders, we concluded it was only some picket duty, and, as we went towards the left, perhaps to relieve the cavalry. Reaching the line of cavalry, we halted, but the cavalry did not give place, but led horses were brought up. We then thought we were going a little to the front to support the cavalry. But night coming on we were ordered to mount behind the cavalry, and so, after some merriment, we were ready. The moon shone out brightly, but we kept to the mountain-side and along by-roads and under cover of the woods, and finally coming by a steep descent to Cedar Creek, we knew that we were getting in the enemy's rear. Tired, sleepy and tired, we halted a little longer than usual at 3 o'clock A. M. We who were in the rear were speculating as to farther movements or dozing heavily when we were startled by the report of a few guns. We mounted in an instant and went pouring over the hill in front, but the work was done, though not so extensively as was expected. The enemy had moved his camp, and only left a post of 40 men. To this little body, commanded by a Major, it was a complete surprise. The small portion of our infantry that was necessary to accomplish the work got up to their fires before they were aware of our presence. When there was a wild scamper of the half-wakened enemy. Thus they left their hats and private baggage a booty to our eager boys; and their horses, ready saddled, furnished to the extent of their number a better mode of return, which we did speedily after securing the prisoners, without the escape of one. Our return was not so long, but the sun rose upon us as we reached our lines. We had traveled 18 or 20 miles and returned by the same night. It was a general regret that the bird had flown, but we may catch him yet. I will not boast of our present condition, but hope for better things with this army than the immediate past.

We look anxiously for the day of election in Lincolndom, not so much regarding the issue but hoping it may bring at least a tacit cessation of hostilities. We hope the beast has so much exhausted himself in this last effort to swallow us alive that he will keep quiet for awhile.

R.

From the Valley.—The extent of the news from the Valley on yesterday, was to the effect that Sheridan was falling back towards Winchester, for the reason that he was too badly crippled to do any of that pursuing of which he boasted in his first despatch.—*Enquirer, 25th.*

By an officer from the Valley we learned yesterday evening, says the Sentinel, that Sheridan is at Cedar Creek, the position he occupied when attacked by Early. Our cavalry occupy Fisher's Hill. Our main force is near New Market.

We are informed that Sheridan's dispatches are falser than usual; that his "vigorous attack" is a thing of paper; that his fierce "pursuit" is equally a fabrication; that our total loss is under a thousand; and that the loss of the enemy was fully six thousand. Our loss of artillery and ambulances was due to their being at or near the rear of the column. They were captured by the sudden dash of a comparatively small party. The Boston Courier, commenting on the alleged victory, says:

"Intelligent readers will doubtless analyze for themselves the series of ante-election victories which may be now expected by telegraph."

Official returns from all but ten counties in Indiana give Morton, Union, for Governor, a majority of about 21,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

From Missouri.—MOBILE, Oct. 25.—The St. Louis Republican of the 20th and Memphis Bulletin of the 22d say that Price is in possession of the country from Marshall to Lexington, but that the Federal combinations will compel him to fight his way out of the State. At Glasgow large accessions were made to his force, and Quantrell and Jackman recruited 8000 men in 5 counties on the Missouri River. His army was in fine spirits and spoke of wintering in the State. The St. Louis Democrat says it cannot conceal the fact that the rebel army is assuming alarming proportions, constantly gathering arms from unsupported garrisons. At Glasgow a federal garrison of 600 was captured.

Great excitement prevailed in Western Kentucky in anticipation of Forrest's operations. A party of guerillas attempted to capture Gov. S. P. Chase while at Covington, Ky.

From Gen. Early's Army.—RICHMOND, Oct. 26.—Gen. Early has issued an eloquent address to his troops, attributing their recent defeat to the disgraceful propensity to plunder, and appealing to them in future to stand by their colors and retrieve their reputation.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Oct'r 26.—The enemy is still busy fortifying, and everything indicates their purpose to act on the defensive. They are building winter quarters in rear of their works.

Our men are well fed, receiving full supplies of clothing and blankets, and are in good spirits. Many recruits are coming in under the orders revoking details.

From the North.—RICHMOND, Oct. 26.—Northern papers of the 23d contain nothing from Sherman's army except reports of continued retreat of Hood's army. Trains from Atlanta had arrived at Tilton. The Vermont raiders, they say, were commanded by Lieuts. Bennett and Young. 23 persons were concerned in it. $223,000 was taken from the banks.

The Baltimore American of the 24th has confused telegrams from Kansas City as to a battle between Price and Rosecrantz &c., on the 21st inst., between Little Blue Water River and Independence. The latest telegram claims a yankee victory, and that Price is rapidly retreating south pursued by Pleasanton.

There is no intelligence from Sherman.

An application for a mandamus to compel the Gov'r of Maryland to throw out the soldiers' vote in the late Constitutional election was refused by the Judge, and an appeal taken.

The blockade runner Wando has been captured with 550 bales of cotton. Gold 216.

Steamboat Explosion.—MOBILE, Oct. 25.—The steamer Senator exploded her boiler on Saturday night near Pack's landing, burned and sank. 25 persons are killed and missing, 5 wounded.

From Petersburg.—There is more than one reason for the continued quiet here. Any assault upon our works would be met with humiliating defeat, and defeat would not be brooked by the Washington dynasty. It would be a death blow to Lincoln's Presidential prospects. We may, therefore, reasonably expect that no movement of consequence will be made in this vicinity until after the eighth of November, the date of the Northern election. This opinion is not only held in private, but is also gaining ground in military circles.—*Express.*

Butler's Canal.—This great work, for the completion of which Grant and the yankee army and navy are waiting, drags slowly. The cutting through the neck of land known as Dutch Gap is of itself a big job; but this done, but half of the work towards making the canal is, if we are correctly informed, accomplished. It is said the channel of James river where it passes the gap runs near the Southern shore. If this be the case, when Butler shall have done his digging, the labor of constructing a breakwater to turn the current through his canal will still be before him. Before all this is done the snow and ice of winter will be upon him, and the present fixed position of the hostile armies will indeed have become a dead lock.—*Rich'd Dispatch, 25th.*

The Expedition into Luray Valley.—The Herald has a long letter from its correspondent who accompanied the expedition of destruction sent by Sheridan into the Luray Valley. We take a paragraph from it:

The orders of Gen. Sheridan to Col. Powell were to destroy all flouring mills, barns, grain, factories, and to drive off all five stock and cattle that he found on his route of march. On Sunday the 2d inst., Col. Powell broke camp and moved to the town of Luray. The result of the expedition was the capture of six thousand five hundred head of cattle, five hundred horses, the destruction of thirty two large flouring mills, thirty distilleries, four blast furnaces, and upwards of fifty barns.

The Herald going for McClellan.—Gen. Geo. B. McClellan spent the day at James Gordon Bennett's house on the 20th. The Herald of the 22d advises a union of all parties on "Little Mac."

Loss of a Blockade Runner.—CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—The Florinde, from Nassau, while attempting to run into this port Saturday night, was chased ashore and sunk. The cargo was mostly on government account.

A new torture for Rebels.—A Northern

THE BATTLES IN THE VALLEY.

Gen'l Early has issued the following address to his Troops:—

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT, October 22, 1864.

Soldiers of the Army of the Valley:

I had hoped to have congratulated you on the splendid victory won by you on the morning of the 19th at Belle Grove, on Cedar Creek, when you surprised and routed two corps of Sheridan's army and drove back several miles the remaining corps, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery, one thousand five hundred prisoners, a number of colours, a large quantity of small arms, and many wagons and ambulances, with the entire camps of the two routed corps; but I have the mortification of announcing to you that, by your subsequent misconduct, all the benefits of that victory were lost and a serious disaster incurred. Had you remained steadfast to your duty and your colours the victory would have been one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war; you would have gloriously retrieved the reverses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and entitled yourselves to the admiration and gratitude of your country. But many of you, including some commissioned officers, yielding to a disgraceful prosperity for plunder, deserted your colours to appropriate to yourselves the abandoned property of the enemy, and subsequently those who had previously remained at their posts, seeing their ranks thinned by the absence of the plunderers, when the enemy, late in the afternoon, with his shattered columns made but a feeble effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day, yielded to a needless panic and fled the field in confusion, thereby converting a splendid victory into a disaster. Had any respectable number of you listened to the appeals made to you and made a stand, even at the last moment, the disaster would have been averted, and the substantial fruits of victory secured; but under the insane dread of being flanked and a panic-stricken terror of the enemy's cavalry, you would listen to no appeal, threat or order, and allowed a small body of cavalry to penetrate to our train and carry off a number of pieces of artillery and wagons, which your disorder left unprotected. You have thus obscured that glorious fame won in conjunction with the gallant men of the army of Northern Virginia who still remain proudly defiant in the trenches around Richmond and Petersburg. Before you can again claim them as comrades, you will have to erase from your escutcheons the blemishes which now obscure them; and this you can do if you will but be true to your former reputation, your country and your homes. You who have fought at Manassas, Richmond, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and from the Wilderness to the banks of James river; and especially you who were with the immortal Jackson in all his triumphs, are capable of better things. Arouse yourselves then to a sense of your manhood and appreciation of the sacred cause in which you are engaged! Yield to the mandates of discipline; resolve to stand by your colours in future at all hazards, and you can yet retrieve your reputation and strike effective blows for your country and its cause. Let every man spurn from him the vile plunder gathered on the field of the nineteenth; and let no man, whatever his rank, whether combatant or non-combatant, dare exhibit his spoils of that day. They will be badges of his dishonor, the insignia of his disgrace. The officer who pauses in the career of victory to place a guard over a sutler's wagon, for his private use, is as bad as the soldier who halts to secure for himself the abandoned clothing or money of a flying foe, and they both sell the honor of the army and the blood of their country for a paltry price. He who follows his colors into the ranks of the enemy in pursuit of victory, disdaining the miserable passion for gathering booty, comes out of the battle with his honor untarnished, and though barefooted and ragged, is far more to be envied than he that is laden with rich spoils, gathered in the trail of his victorious comrades. There were some exceptions to the general misconduct on the afternoon of the 19th, but it would be difficult to specify them all. Let those who did their duty be satisfied with the consciousness of having done it, and mourn that their efforts were paralyzed by the misbehavior of others. Let them be consoled, to some extent, by the reflection that the enemy has nothing to boast of on his part. The artillery and wagons taken were not won by his valor. His camps were destroyed, his army terribly shattered and demoralized, his losses far heavier than ours, even in proportion to the relative strength of the armies, his plans materially impeded, and he was unable to pursue by reason of his crippled condition Soldiers of the Army of the Valley, I do not speak to you in anger; I wish to speak in kindness, though in sorrow. My purpose is to show you the causes of our late misfortune, and point out the way to avoid similar ones in future, and ensure success to our arms. Success can only be secured by the enforcement and observance of the most rigid discipline. Officers, whatever their rank, must not only give orders, but set the example of obeying them, and the men must follow that example. Fellow-soldiers, I am ready to lead you again in defence of our common cause, and I appeal to you by the remembrance of the glorious career in which you have formerly participated, by the woes of your bleeding country, the ruined homes and devastated fields you see around you, the cries of anguish which come up from the widows and orphans of your dead comrades, the horrors which await you and all that is yours in the future if your country is subjugated, and your hopes of freedom for yourselves and your posterity, to render a cheerful and willing obedience to the rules of discipline, and to shoulder your musket again with the determination never more to turn your backs upon the foe, but to do battle like men and soldiers until the last vestige of the footsteps of our barbarous and cruel enemies is erased from the soil they desecrate, and the independence of our country is firmly established. If you will do this and rely upon the protecting care of a just and merciful God, all will be well; you will again be what you once were, and I will be proud to lead you once more to battle.

J. A. EARLY, Lt. Gen'l.

From the Richmond Examiner 27th inst.

We collate from the correspondence which lies before us the opinions of three witnesses, each of whom is entitled to credence. Without prepossessions for any one of the witnesses, we are inclined to think that the internal evidence of the statement submitted by the third witness, entitles it, perhaps, to more consideration than either of the others:

FIRST WITNESS.

"At one hour by sun on the 19th, Gordon's genius had won the most brilliant victory of the war. Sheridan's 8th and 19th corps were utterly routed, with a loss of 18 to 21 pieces of artillery. Gordon had promised this if his plan of attack was adopted. The plan was his entirely. The 6th corps remained. It was supposed that we were about to mass 39 pieces of artillery and two-thirds of our army (which had not been engaged) upon the flank of the 6th corps, when every movement was stopped. Nothing was done until 4 o'clock P. M. when the enemy, having brought up his cavalry and stragglers, attacked and routed us.

"The army is safe. Sheridan lost six or seven thousand men we about 1,500. The enemy took about 23 pieces of our artillery. The country for two miles was strewn with the yankee dead. Never have we seen such extensive slaughter. In the opening of the fight Gordon commanded three divisions, with which he flanked the enemy."

SECOND WITNESS.

"The plan was Early's, and proved a brilliant success. Our infantry fought so magnificently that the cavalry were inspired and emulated their deeds of valor. No blame attaches to them. The 8th and 19th corps were driven in utter rout through and beyond Middletown; where we found the 6th corps drawn up in line of battle and the fight was renewed. Meanwhile many of our men, tempted by the spoils of four large camps, had lagged behind and commenced plundering. Nevertheless the battle was progressing favorably, the enemy trying to hold on until he could retreat under cover of night—for that was all he expected. Suddenly, without just cause or provocation, our left gave way, with the cry 'we're flanked! we're flanked!" The panic extended along the whole line, and almost in the twinkling of an eye our army melted away and became a mob of retreating sheep. All attempts to rally them were useless. Utterly stupefied by this causeless retreat the enemy stood spellbound, and made no effort whatever to pursue. Our own artillery and that captured from the enemy had nearly reached Strasburg and were considered safe when lo! a squad of thirty, certainly not more than fifty, of the enemy's cavalry dashed in and captured the whole. Gen Early called for 500 men to re-capture the artillery. His aids soon returned with the statement that not a Major General in the army had so many men under his command.

"But the strangest part of this Arabian Nights' tale is yet to be told. The trains were ordered that night to New Market. When the morning broke the army was found marching behind the trains, in perfect order and apparently rather than over. After their foot race was over they had reorganized themselves of their own accord, and that too during a night retreat. Was the like ever heard of before?

"We are not only safe, but soon will be ready to take the offensive again. The enemy was badly crippled. I counted 420 dead, and do not doubt his loss was at least 6,000."

THIRD WITNESS.

"CAMP NEAR NEW MARKET, Oct. 22.—The disaster of last Sunday is one of the most incomprehensible things of the war when everything is considered. Eyewitnesses could not believe the report of their own senses. It was incredible. But it is best that the nation should learn the worst and profit by it; and so I am going to tell the bitter, bitter truth, as far as I know.

"The plan conceived was a bold one. It was worthy of the immortal Jackson. The enemy occupied Cedar creek as their line, having fortifications along its north bank. Their camps were in a semi-circle, and the river, in nine curves, strikes the turnpike after crossing the Back and Middle roads, with a general direction of due East, thence diverges and runs northeastward to the Shenandoah. All the fords over which vehicles could pass were fortified and defended with artillery. A path, however, near the mountain, was discovered, which crossed the creek way down in the rear of the enemy's left flank.

"The plan of attack adopted was as follows: Three divisions under Gordon, Ramseur and Pegram were to cross under cover of darkness at this sequestered ford, to which the path along the mountain led, and mass before daylight on the enemy's rear, while Early with the *residuum* pushed on boldly in front. At the same time Rosser was to outflank the enemy's left, and getting in his rear have him on the run before daylight. Well, everything worked like a charm. Every man was at his post, and by the time the sun had fairly risen, by the light of his beams the yankee army were seen in full retreat, and the Confederates had gained a great and glorious victory. Nearly 2000 prisoners and twenty odd pieces of artillery were its fruits. But we did not pursue with vigor; we quietly advanced, pressing the enemy and picking up the plunder. At two o'clock there was a pause, an awful pause.

"By this time the enemy had been driven beyond Middletown, where he had made a stubborn stand. Immense bodies of troops could be seen moving to and fro, evidently preparing to advance. The disproportion between the respective forces of the two opposing armies was known to every private. All knew that the victory gained was due to the masterly plan of attack, which had been so brilliantly executed, and every one wondered why Early did not retire. The troops, too, loaded down with plunder, were anxious to secure their valuable booty, and the impression was evidently general that a withdrawal was necessary. Still the awful pause continued, interrupted at intervals with the dropping fire of skirmishers and the boom of cannon.

"Presently the enemy commenced the offensive, and, massing heavily on front and flank, he advanced to the onset with vigor. Then was seen the most disgraceful retreat that ever dishonored Confederate arms. Soon after the line gave way and ran in utter confusion. The men seemed, by a tacit understanding, to have determined to go off and save their plunder and the officers themselves seemed struck dumb with the incredible scene.

"The abandoned camps of the enemy, which swarmed with plunderers, furnished new auxiliaries to the panic. The hangers-on and detailed men, who were quietly filling their bags with plunder, at the first appearance of a retreat took to their heels, and by their precipitate flight, spread terror and dismay. It was *sauve qui peut*, and the devil take the hindmost. Ambulances and ordnance wagons blocked up the road and made the confusion more inextricable. A line of reserves might have saved the day, but alas! Early had none. No provision had been made for even temporary dissaster. On came the fugitives, and the appearances of a small body of the enemy's cavalry increased the terror, and the retreat now became the wildest rout. Yet strange to say, nearly everything was gotten safe across Cedar Creek, such was the rapidity with which the infantry and artillery retreated. Here a kind of stand was made; but a small body of Yankee cavalry, which one company of infantry ought to have driven back, having crossed the creek and raised a shout on our left flank, the whole line again disgracefully gave way, and most of the artillery blocked up on the road were captured by a few Yankee cavalrymen. Our prisoners captured in the morning had been secured and most of the captured artillery likewise. But of that which was with the army on the field little escaped.

"In the meantime Rosser, who had pushed the enemy's right flank back beyond his centre, anticipated what actually happened, and when he saw the enemy massing for an advance with his multitudinous hordes, sent back some men and his artillery across the creek for the purpose of securing his base, while he quietly awaited the expected onset. Discovering the retreat of Early, simultaneously with the advance of their cavalry, Rosser retired before the enemy, who came on with a rush, evidently expecting to annihilate him. But as soon as he reached the creek he let loose his artillery upon their advancing columns, and gave them a warm reception. Throwing them into confusion with his artillery, he followed up the advantage with a charge, and drove them in the wildest disorder clear out of sight.

"Thus ended the day—a day that will never be forgotten. Thus was a battle won by skill and valor and then lost by stupidity and cowardice.

"The next day the enemy presuming upon the utter rout of the infantry, were emboldened to push our rear, which Rosser, with his command still intact and exultant, protected. A few charges soon dulled the edge of their ardor and kept them at a respectful distance.

"We lost in all about 18 pieces of artillery in addition to what we had captured, and about 1000 prisoners including wounded and teamsters, together with some fifty odd wagons and ambulances.

"The enemy suffered heavily in killed and wounded in the morning fight; while our loss was trifling.

"In the evening there was little mortality on either side, which made it the more disgraceful. Want of discipline is the cause of all our troubles here."

N B.—It is known from official sources that Early retains 20 of the captured cannon, with their caissons and everything complete, and has them with him now.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 27th adds to a furious assault upon Gen Early the following private letter handed to it from "a cool, unprejudiced soldier, far out of the line of promotion and with no interest but his country's good:"—

NEW MARKET, Oct 21.—I write to say that I am safe. We had a glorious victory day before yesterday, which was turned into a terrible disaster in the evening by mismanagement. The enemy were in camp across the Valley, about two miles below Strasburg. On the night of the 18th, Gen Gordon, commanding his own, Ramseur's and Pegram's divisions, started to flank on our right and surprise the enemy in their camp. Rosser was ordered to suprise the enemy's right flank of cavalry. Kershaw's and Wharton's divisions were to attack in front, carry the enemy's works, capture his guns and turn them on the routed enemy. I was with Gen Gordon, and will give you an account of our operations on the enemy's left. We started with three divisions, crossed to the right of the pike and moved across the side of the mountain, which was so steep and the path so narrow that, for more than 2 miles, we had to go in single file. We passed within 500 yards of the pickets of the enemy. Not a sound was uttered. The men left their canteens and everything that would make a noise behind. The path was so steep that we had to lead our horses. At 4 o'clock everything was as expected and we were resting for 5 o'clock, the appointed hour, to come. We were at the river, and away on the enemy's flank. "Forward!" and away we went. Two shots from the enemy's pickets guarding the ford were answered by about 20 shots from our advance. The men took the water splendidly, and crossed in three columns, keeping their files dressed and well closed up. It was terribly cold, Gordon's division was soon across, and pressed forward at a double quick, by the right flank, with skirmishers in flank. We now moved perpendicularly to the enemy's line of battle. Ramseur next crossed and hurried on—Pegram following. Gordon put forward his division, and, with a yell and in the most gallant style, they dashed forward. Ramseur pushes forward on our left. We are in the enemy's camps! Some are in bed, some cooking. The surprise is complete. The camp of the 8th and 19th army corps are in our possession and the enemy's dead and wounded strew the ground. Our loss is nothing. The enemy now put artillery in position to check us. We dash forward through an open field and it is ours—every horse was shot down at the guns.

The cavalry captured Sheridan's headquarters, including everything, except himself. Some say he had gone to Washington two days before. In the meantime, Kershaw and Wharton attacked in front at the same moment—gallantly dashed over the enemy's works, captured his artillery and turned the guns on the flying foe. Rosser has done the same on our left. Jackson's spirit still lives, and Gordon, who planned the attack, is cheered on every side. We have driven the completely routed enemy through Middletown. Gen Early comes up and takes command. Gordon had commanded up to this moment, and had ordered 31 pieces of artillery to be massed, and three divisions, which had not been engaged seriously, to push forward and attack the 6th corps, now just come up in pretty good order, not demoralized, as they were separated from the rest of the army. They would have been smashed, but, unfortunately, Gen E gave orders, rested and reformed the troops, scattered the artillery, and *wasted* three hours instead of pressing on. Gave the enemy time to collect and form, and their cavalry time to reach the infantry. They made a stand. One third of our men have gone to the rear to plunder. They advance on Gordon's Division, mere, torn his flanks, no reinforcements are sent, although *three* divisions were lying idle on the right. The men fell back, commenced to run and all, all is lost. The men won't rally, and a complete rout ensues. The enemy send a handful of cavalry and drive our whole mass in every direction. Ramseur falls; away goes Pegram's division. Ambulances and artillery get jammed on the causeway. It is dark, and about 100 yankee cavalry capture nearly all our ambulances loaded with wounded, and 28 pieces of our own and 18 pieces which we captured in the morning of artillery fall into their hands. The enemy did not pursue any further, and we lost but few men. The *fatal* mistake was resting and waiting three hours to reorganize. These men if you order them forward will run over any amount of men and artillery, but if you get them flanked by a few yards nothing under heaven can rally them. It is not cowardice, it is want of faith in *Early and his star*, and a total lack of discipline. "Forward," they are invincible; "Retreating," every man is on his own hook and is his own general.

We killed and wounded an immense number of the enemy and took about 1,500 prisoners, which we brought off. Our loss is slight, not an eighth of that of the enemy. When the 6th corps made a stand, Gordon's plan was to mass 30 pieces of artillery on their front and press three divisions ahead by the right flank and cut them off from the pike. If this had been done Winchester would have been ours, and the whole yankee army in our hands. Gen E. *is impotent* on the field. He wants quickness of conception and execution. From the time he took command it was a bungle from beginning to end. * * * I have given you a true and faithful statement of the whole affair—a plain, unvarnished tale. Gordon's movement was the most brilliant and successful thing of the war. Would to heaven he could have been in command all the time. I *made a mistake above: we rested six instead of three hours, instead of pushing on.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Some time ago I gave you a little insight into our Home Guard operations up in Montgomery, when I told you that the deserters were coming in at the rate of 5 or 6 per day. After that they came in at the rate of about 15 a day, until the Counties of Montgomery, Moore and Richmond were nearly rid of deserters, and the H G for the time discharged. This great success in getting them in, was owing, in a large measure, to the wise course pursued by our energetic and accomplished Majors Dockery and Barringer, aided by the hearty co-operation of all their troops. Since then a third part of the guard has been called off to repel a threatened invasion. The remaining two thirds will be no less actively employed in ridding the country of deserters, for new swarms are continually coming in. Now that the "details," and almost all men who are capable of doing service in the Confederate Armies, have gone, the Home Guards have become an indispensable necessity for the protection and defence of Home, and the State: for even when relieved from distant hunts, or from putting down invasion, they are scarcely less active in apprehending deserters, keeping down insubordination, and in attending to urgent business in their neighborhoods.

The organization of this body has evinced, in a high degree, the sagacity and foresight of our excellent Governor and the Legislature. Without it the State would be in a deplorable situation. The chance given to the people, after the war had been in progress for some time, of electing their own Officers, enabled them to purge, without any riot or ever quite, much of the right stamp—true and acceptable to the communities in which they reside.

Besides their official duties, they have, in many cases, not only their own farming interests to attend to, but also the superintendence of many other affairs.

As you stated in the Observer some weeks ago, the Laws are such, that the Guard cannot be called beyond the limits of the State. Were it otherwise, the consequences to the state, would, to the last degree, be ruinous and disastrous.

BRUS BRIER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed near Winchester, Va., on 19th Sept., 1864, Lieut. Thomas D Murphy, Co C, 31 Reg't N C T. This gallant officer has been in active service ever since the commencement of hostilities, and with Early's command during the whole of the present campaign.

Lieut Graham of same Co thus writes to a friend concerning him: "'Tis with deep regret that I record the death of Lieut. Murphy. As our line was advancing it became somewhat broken, when Dag and I rushed to the front thinking to rally the men. Those in the rear were firing and I remarked that ours was a dangerous position, "yes," he replied, "but this is the only way to get them to the front! He advanced but a few steps when a ball penetrated his breast and stilled as brave a heart as ever beat! 'Dag,' always brave, never showed more heroic daring than on the memorable 19th. I regret to say that his body was left on the field. Thus, in the bloom of manhood, has fallen our most esteemed comrade, but from his general christian character we have a good hope of his eternal salvation.

Lieut. Murphy was not only beloved in his company, but the many friends at home who knew the blooming boy, the modest manly man, and the heroic soldier, will weep that he comes no more—that he is gone, never to return; yet 'tis sweet to know that he is at rest, and that he gladly poured out his heart's rich blood in a righteous cause.

In writing to his sister, and frequently while home—when wounded in '62, he would tell her not to be so anxious about him, that he had given himself to his country in the beginning of the war and would most willingly die in her defence.

The grim sentinel on death's gloomy stream could not stop his freed spirit as it gladly passed, triumphantly uttering the loved countersign, Jesus!

"Brave spirit, adieu: thou art gone to thy rest,
In thy goodness, thy youth and thy bloom;
And that eye which such tender affection expressed,
Is shut in the night of the tomb!"

ERATO.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed at Drewry's Bluff, May 14th, 1864, Josi F. Atwood, while on a skirmish with the enemy, aged 18 years. He was a member of Co C, (Daphn Stars) 61st N C T. Though many weeks have passed since his noble and generous spirit departed from this earth, the wound is still fresh in the hearts of friends and relatives. He was ready at his country's call to leave his pleasant home, with all its comforts, to share with others the privations of camp life. He was ever at his post: never known to complain or murmur. He was a brave boy and a true patriot.

A. M. S.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

THE undersigned offers for sale, **10,000** pounds Ohio Salt, in bags, at the usual market price.
Also, Gun Powder, Shoe Thread; Black Wax Thread; Buttons; Snuff; Tobacco, &c.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
Oct. 27. 78-12wpd

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber in August last, a RED COW with an under square in the right ear, and over square in the left. I will pay a liberal reward for said Cow delivered to me in Fayetteville, or any information thankfully received.

W. R. WILSON.
Oct. 27. 79-5tpd

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing Legislature for the incorporation of the Confederate Cotton and Woolen Mills, situate at Bookingham, Richmond county.

Oct'r 24, 1864. 79-6t

SORGHUM AND THE YANKEES.

The Scriptures tell us not to do evil that good may come of it. It often happens that when wicked men do evil that *evil* (not good) may come of it, Providence takes the matter in its own hands and evolves good from the intended evil.

The cereal, sorghum, was introduced into this country from China with the design to destroy the value of one of the industrial pursuits of the South. It was supposed by those who introduced it, and recommended its cultivation, that it would entirely supplant the sugar cane of Louisiana, and thereby render the cultivation of sugar unprofitable, and slavery a burden. Philosopher Greeley, the humane and Christian gentleman, who thinks all the white inhabitants of the South should be murdered, that the negroes may enjoy their inheritance, was the great promoter of the sorghum scheme. The Tribune was so full of it for several months that room could be scarcely found for anything else. It was to be planted everywhere, for it would grow everywhere. The great Northwest was to be a sorghum bed from the Lakes to the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio. In Missouri, it was to supplant the cane; and there were to be sorghum brakes in place of cane brakes. In Iowa, Wisconsin, and all the unnamed States made out of the Indian territories since we left the old concern, men, horses, cattle and sheep were to live on sorghum bread; to sweeten their tea with sorghum sugar; to feed their children on sorghum molasses; to sleep on mattresses made of sorgham fodder; to carry sorghum walking canes to church on Sunday; and, finally, to have sorghum planted on their graves when they were buried. As the quaint old English philosopher, Sir Thomas Browne, could see nothing but a quincunx in all the arrangements of Nature for the growth of the primeval forests, so the modern yankee philosopher believed that the whole earth was made for the growth of sorghum and nothing else. He regarded it as an instrument placed in yankee hands for the express purpose of enabling them to punish those whom they thought fit to regard as their enemies. He had another scheme, at the same time, for making hemp a substitute for cotton; and when the two should have gone into full operation, he hoped to sever, by their instrumentality, the connection between the virtuous North and the odious and wicked cotton and sugar makers of the South. That connection, by the way, has risen in value in his eyes within a short period, for he is now willing to spill any quantity of blood in order to re-establish it.

The connection in question is dissolved, and the sugar cultivation is, for the time, destroyed. In the meantime, the introduction of the sorghum culture has proved of infinite benefit to the whole Southern country. Its culture is almost as universal as that of Indian corn. It has taken a position as a standing cereal with the other crops. It will never be dispensed with hereafter. Every farmer plants it—it grows everywhere—it needs little attention—its stalk affords excellent molasses, and, we hear, sugar too; its fodder is most nutritious for horses, hogs and cattle; it makes excellent bread; it keeps everything fat on a plantation; and is, upon the whole, the most invaluable present ever made to man since the days of the fabulous Ceres. The design and the hopes of those who introduced it have been completely defeated. Instead of being a curse, it has turned out to be a blessing.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Canvassing under Difficulties.—A letter from a Confederate soldier in East Tennessee to the Richmond Whig gives the following account of the interruption of a Lincoln speaking in Tennessee:—

"Some 500 cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Brown, of the Federal army, came to Greenville on the 11th inst., as an escort for Col. Robert Crawford, Lincoln's elector for East Tennessee. This was communicated to the proper general officer, when steps were immediately taken to capture or drive the gay troopers from the place. Crawford had finished his oration in behalf of Lincoln and Johnson, and was talking of the early occupation of their entire State, declaring that the "rebels" had all gone from the country to Richmond for the purpose of reinforcing Lee, &c., when, in the midst of his harangue, the dashing Carter struck his flank on the Warm Spring road, south of Greenville. He (Crawford) called to Col. Brown, commanding the Federal forces, and told him to 'stand his ground,' that they could annihilate the "rebels." On came the "rebels," and in a few minutes the roar of their muskets was responded to by a squadron of cavalry dashing down on the Rheatown and Greenville road, under Maj. Tools. The valiant Crawford was seen making his way for Bull's Gap as fast as his horse could carry him, followed by the Federal column. The enemy made no stand whatever in the chase of 18 miles. They leaped from their horses and took to the woods, whilst our gallant cavaliers pressed hard on their rear. Horses and their equipments complete, small arms and clothing were found at every step of the entire distance. 5 of the enemy were killed, 23 captured, 75 horses, 100 stand of arms, with full equipments, and two stand of colors, also fell into our hands."

Important decision.—Wm. L. Saunders, a justice of the peace of King and Queen county, Va., was, on yesterday, brought before Judge Lyons on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Saunders, though duly elected and commissioned a justice of the peace, had been seized by the enrolling officer because he had not the certificate of the Governor that he was necessary to the State government. The learned Judge, after hearing the evidence, the sum of which we have just stated, decided that Saunders, being duly elected and commissioned, was not liable to conscription, he being a part of the judiciary of the State, and that the certificate of the Governor was not necessary to his exemption. The Judge then ordered the discharge of Saunders from the custody of the military authorities.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

Wearing apparel not taxed.—In a reply to a question from the Commissioner of Taxes, the Secretary of the Treasury says:—

"I do not think it was the purpose of Congress to tax the necessary wearing apparel of the people of the Confederate States. Such an interpretation of the law would be without precedent and its execution would be annoying and offensive to the last degree to the public, whilst the tax derived from it would be utterly insignificant. I respectfully request, therefore, that you will instruct, if it be necessary, your assessors and collectors to forbear laying or demanding any tax upon necessary wearing apparel."

The Roanoke Captors.—Advices from Bermuda of the 17th, in Yankee papers of the 25th, report Brame and associates, who burned the Roanoke, were on trial. The court refused to bail them.

Capt. Semmes.—European advices of the 14th, say that Capt. Semmes left Liverpool on the 13th, with eight officers and a hundred men, to take command of the privateer Ranger at Madeira.

Aid for Sick and Wounded Confederate Soldiers.—A correspondent of a Yankee paper writes from London:

"The bazaar just held in Liverpool in behalf of the rebel wounded and destitute, I hear from a reliable source, will net some £15,000.

Masonic.—The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh on the 5th of Dec'r next.

PROCLAMATION
APPOINTING A DAY FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP

It is meet that the people of the Confederate States should, from time to time, assemble to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, to render devout thanks for His manifold blessings, to worship His Holy name, to bend in prayer at his foot-stool, and to accept, with reverent submission, the chastening of His All wise and All-merciful Providence.

Let us, then, in temples and in field, unite our voices in recognizing, with adoring gratitude, the manifestations of His protecting care in the many signal victories with which our arms have been crowned; in the fruitfulness with which our land has been blessed, and in the unimpaired energy and fortitude with which He has inspired our hearts and strengthened our arms in resistance to the iniquitous designs of our enemies.

And let us not forget that, while graciously vouchsafing to us His protection, our sins have merited and received grievous chastisement; that many of our best and bravest have fallen in battle; that many others are still held in foreign prisons, that large districts of our country have been devastated with savage ferocity, the peaceful homes destroyed, and helpless women and children driven away in destitution; and that with fiendish malignity the passions of a servile race have been excited by our foes into the commission of atrocities from which death is a welcome escape.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, setting apart WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of November next, as a day to be specially devoted to the worship of Almighty God: and I do invite and invoke all the people of these Confederate States to assemble on the day aforesaid, in their respective places of public worship, there to unite in prayer to our Heavenly Father, that He bestow His favor upon us; that He extend over us the protection of His almighty arm; that He sanctify His chastisement to our improvement, so that we may turn away from evil paths and walk righteously in His sight; and that He may restore peace to our beloved country, healing its bleeding wounds, and securing to us the continued enjoyment of our own right of self government and independence; and that He will graciously hearken to us, while we ascribe to Him the power and glory of our deliverance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 26th [SEAL] day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 28, 1864.

Circular No 57.

BY direction of the Lieut. Gen Commanding, Enrolling Officers will allow all Railroad employees to remain at their present duties until action can be taken at his office.

By order of Maj McLean, Acting Commandant.
79 1w] E J HARDIN, Adj't.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 21, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 56

I. FOR the information of Enrolling Officers and all concerned, it is announced that the Camp of Instruction, known as Camp Vance, heretofore located near Morganton, has been broken up, and a new Camp established at Greensboro' under the name of "Camp Stokes," for the rendezvous and assignment of Conscripts, deserters and absentees.

II The object of the new Camp being to avoid delay and unnecessary waste of transportation in forwarding recruits to the armies in the field, it is left to the discretion of Enrolling Officers to send Conscripts and deserters either to Camp Holmes or Camp Stokes, whichever may be most easily reached. This discretion will be carefully exercised with a view to the grand object of saving time.

III Enrolling Officers are cautioned against obeying any orders from any source whatever, which conflicts with the orders of the Lieut. Gen Commanding, issued through this Office, and the Inspectors of the several Districts.

By order of Maj. J. R. McLEAN,
Acting Commandant.
79-8t E J HARDIN, Adj't.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 22, 1864.

CIRCULAR No 56.

I. THE attention of Inspectors of Conscription and Enrolling Officers is hereby called to General Order No. 82 A. & I. G O., current series. All men turned over under this order will be forwarded to camps of instruction without delay.

II. Any delay in furnishing the required lists will be promptly reported.

III Special attention is directed to Par IV, General Order No. 82, A. & I. G O., current series.

By Order J. R. McLEAN,
Acting Comd't Conscripts N. C.
E J HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJUTANT AND INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Oct 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 89.

I. THE Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance will, without delay, take measures to place in the field one-fifth of all the men employed in his department, (including contractors and their employees,) of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, A and I G Office, (current series). To this end he will direct the several officers in charge of arsenals, workshops depots, &c., to turn over to the nearest enrolling officer, by list showing their ages, occupation and residence, such proportion of their employees (including contractors and employees under them,) of the class above referred to, as will constitute in the aggregate one-fifth of the whole number in the said classes, according to returns in his office Sept. 30, 1864. Duplicates of such list will be sent to the General of Reserves of the States, and triplicates to the chief of ordnance. Three days are allowed for the execution of this order after its reception at any post or station of the ordnance department.

II. The chief of Nitre and Mining Bureaux will turn over in like manner, on similar lists, one-fifth of all men of the classes specified in General Orders No 77, employed in iron, lead, copper and coal mining, and in all service appertaining thereto, whether under officers of his bureau or by contractors. Duplicate and triplicate lists to be furnished as above directed in the ordnance bureau. And will in like manner turn over one-fifth of all such men as are employed in the nitre service. The period of three days, under the same conditions as above mentioned, are allowed for the execution of this order.

III. The list of persons directed in the foregoing sections to be turned over to the enrolling officer, will be prepared at once, on the reception of this order, and will be furnished to the said officers within three days, as above prescribed, by the various officers of each of the above bureaux having men under their charge, and every assistance will be rendered by the latter to the enrolling officers, to carry out the intention of this order.

IV So much of General Orders No 77, as relates to men employed in the two bureaux named above, is hereby suspended, and the foregoing order will stand in lieu of all requirements under the former.

By order,
S. COOPER,
A. and I. Gen.

79 3t]

Depot No. 1, County Agency,
4th Cong. District N. C.,
FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 25th, 1864.

BY order of J. M. McGowan, Captain and A. Q. M. of this District I am directed to notify producers of this County, that they can deliver at once to the collecting agents or tax in kind, the following articles, to wit: Hay and Fodder, for which memorandum receipts will be given by the Collectors. Amounts so delivered will be sworn to by producers, and entered on estimates when made by the Assessors. Producers who have not paid their Rye, Wheat, Oats and Wool, are required to deliver the same without delay.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
79-2t] Q M Ag't for Cumberland County.

FOR SALE.

150 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, various grades;
500 Bushels superior old Salt in bags and bbls.
5 Bbls Brown Sugar;
2 Bags Black Pepper;
10 Doz. French Calf Skins.

By L. O. LINEBERRY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 10. 78-30tpd

WAR NEWS.

Fighting near Richmond and Petersburg.—RICHMOND, Oct 28.—An official dispatch from Gen. Lee, last night, says the enemy crossed Bonnam's Creek, below Burges' Mills, [7 miles below Petersburg towards Welldon] and forced back our cavalry. In the afternoon Heth attacked and at first drove them, but found them in too strong force. Afterwards the enemy attacked our lines but were repulsed. They still hold the Plank road at Burges' Mill. Heth took nine colors and prisoners. The movement of the enemy against our left [on the north side of James] today was repulsed. Two attacks upon our lines were made—one between Henrico Poor House and the Charles City road, and the other on the Williamsburg road. Several hundred prisoners and 4 stands of colors were captured. Our loss very slight.

On the 27th, Col. Mosby, near Bunker Hill, captured Brig. Gen. Duffie and several other prisoners, a number of horses, and killed a number of the enemy. He sustained no loss.

The Late Gen. Ramseur.—Gen. Stephen D Ramseur was a native of Lincoln county, a graduate at West Point, and an accomplished officer. He was among the first to resign his position in the old army, and tendered his services to President Davis before this his native State joined the Confederacy. Not meeting with the encouragement he anticipated, in a short time he tendered his services to Gov. Ellis, and was at once elected Captain of the Ellis Light Artillery, just then organized in this city. He remained with the company for twelve months, rendering it by his energy, skill and discipline, one of the most efficient batteries in the service. This it has proven itself since on many a well fought field under the command of Capt. B. C Manly of this city, his successor. About this time he was made a Colonel, then Brig Gen., and although very young, he soon took high position for his gallantry in the field and for his skill in the management of troops. At Chancellorsville his brigade, under his lead, gained imperishable glory, and its leader the plaudits of his seniors. He was made Major General some months ago, in which position he distinguished himself, until by some error in the orders or intelligence received, his fame for a brief space suffered from a blunder, but subsequently it was proved he was not blameable. Upon the fall of the gallant Maj. Gen. Rodes he was placed in command of his division, a position he had desired on account of his attachment to his old brigade, which was in that division. He was gallantly leading his division when he fell in the late battle in the Valley, mortally wounded in the bowels, and was left in the hands of the enemy. He lived but a short time and expired it is said on the 20th inst. He leaves a severe young widow and infant child, we learn, to mourn the loss of a fond husband, and the State one of the best officers for his age that it has produced. Gen. Ramseur we believe was a member of the Presbyterian Church at the time of his death. The army and the country lament his death.

Ral. Conservative.

Brig. Gen. Archer.—Another brave Confederate General has paid the last debt which nature, sooner or later, will require of us all. Brigadier General J. J. Archer, taken prisoner at Gettysburg while gallantly leading his brigade in the thickest of that bloody fight, returned to the city only a few days ago, after a long and debilitating confinement on Johnson's island. Though exchanged because sick he persisted against the earnest protestations of friends in going at once to the front. The result was, that in a few days he was compelled to abandon his post of duty for which his enfeebled constitution utterly unfitted him, and reluctantly seek, in the retirement of the home of his friend, General Joseph R Anderson, of Richmond, a more fitting abode for a worn-out invalid. Though kind friends and skilful physicians ministered to his wants, all proved unavailing; and on Monday another as brave soldier, true Southerner, and high toned, chivalrous gentleman as Maryland has yet offered up at the altar of our country's freedom, passed away quietly to another and a better world.—*Rich. Whig.*

Rations for Prisoners.—We are extremely gratified to learn that arrangements have been made by which each of the warring powers will be allowed to feed its own prisoners. The yankees have told their miserable falsehoods concerning the treatment of their prisoners in our hands, until they appear to believe them; or, at least, they affect to do so, as a pretext for reducing our soldiers in their prisons to the brink of actual starvation. This day our brave men in captivity are suffering the pangs of perpetual hunger; and this without any excuse of necessity, but from a cool, deliberate malignity, such as could originate only with the Beast. Recently, they have denied to these poor victims the privilege of purchasing food from sutlers, in order to increase their semi-starvation. This conduct necessitated a similar order here, as a corrective of such barbarity.

We are happy, however, that oppression and retaliation are about to be ter

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864.

THE NEWS.—The fighting in Virginia on both sides of the James on last Thursday resulted in Confederate success. The yankees withdrew at all points, and since Thursday night the usual quiet has prevailed. All the particulars received will be found in our news columns. They should have been full, but the mail this morning failed to bring Saturday's Virginia papers, and so we are dependent upon the meagre telegraphic reports, and such accounts as are contained in Friday's Richmond papers which did come through this morning.

The Yankee news is uninteresting except for the reports that Gen. Price's Missouri Army has been again routed and dispersed.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.—The more we reflect on it the more we are gratified at the explicit contradiction given by the Raleigh Conservative to the supposition that the late Conference of Governors intended in their 6th resolution to recommend the placing of slaves in the ranks of the army. This contradiction is given evidently by authority of Gov'r Vance, and not only goes to the extent of denying that the Governors *recommended* such a step, but amounts in effect to an affirmation that they were *opposed* to it. We think this settles a question that ought never to have been raised. It is an indication of enlightened public opinion in all the States that is not likely to be overcome by the efforts of a few indiscreet papers.

But the placing of slaves in the camps, as laborers on fortifications, cooks, teamsters, ambulance men, &c., which the Governors do recommend, is quite a different affair. Whilst every manly feeling, every un-yankee feeling, revolts against the idea of being indebted to slaves for our defence, and against thrusting them forward to fight our battles and lose their lives to save ours, there is no conceivable reason why they should not perform such duties in the camp as they are accustomed to at home, and by the performance of which from ten to twenty thousand able-bodied white soldiers will be enabled to leave the rear and go to the front to assist in defeating and expelling from our soil the vile yankee invaders of their country and robbers and destroyers of their property.

If the ensuing Congress should, as is almost certain, make further provision for such employment of slaves, we doubt not that care will be taken not to require them to be taken from the productive agricultural laborers, provided they can be procured from other classes. It is known that many refugees hardly know what to do with their slaves, oftentimes finding it difficult to feed and clothe them. Many of these would doubtless be induced, both by patriotism and by the pay, clothing and rations supplied by the government, to hire their slaves to the service; and so the arrangement might be desirable and useful on all hands. It is more than likely that there are officers and men in nearly every company in the service who would be willing to hire one or more of their slaves to the government for this business. At all events the voluntary system should be tried before impressment, or conscription, is resorted to.

TENNESSEE.—The people of this State have fallen upon evil times. Many of them, favorable to the Confederacy, have submitted to what they deemed a necessity, and taken no part against Lincoln since the State has been occupied by his armies. They hoped to be let alone, and to enjoy in quiet the ordinary rights of citizens guaranteed to them by the constitutions of their State and of the United States. They have been wofully mistaken. Insult after insult, outrage upon outrage, has been heaped upon them. And they dared not resist or resent these insults and outrages. They had allowed the time to pass for all that, and had become powerless for resistance. The last and crowning act of tyranny has recently stirred them to an unwonted degree. Andy Johnson, Lincoln's Military Governor of Tennessee, and the candidate for Vice-President, has issued a proclamation to secure the vote of Tennessee to Lincoln and himself in the coming election. He has *annulled the right of suffrage* of all who shall refuse to take and suscribe to a test oath, pledging their strong desire and active assistance for the suppression of the rebellion, their sincere rejoicing in the triumph of the armies of the United States and in the defeat of those of "the so-called Confederate States," and winding up as follows:—

"*That I will corrdially oppose all armistices or negotiations for peace with rebels in arms until the Constitution of the United States and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof shall be established over all the people of every State and Territory embraced within the national Union*, and that I will heartily aid and assist the loyal people in whatever measures may be adopted for the attainment of these ends; and further, that I take this oath freely and voluntarily and without mental reservation. So help me God."

What says our would-be Governor to that? He and his followers are attempting to gull the people into a belief that it is President Davis who is a tyrant, and that it is he and the true friends of the Confederacy that will not have peace, refuse to negotiate, and, as the Standard said a few days ago, "are determined to accept no compromise." How can the Standard, the States, or the Confederate States, get up a negotiation with the authors of the above test oath, which requires voters to swear that they will "oppose all armistices and negotiations?" But perhaps they will say that this is only the act of Gov. Johnson. It is not so. A delegation of several of the most distinguished citizens of Tennessee called upon Lincoln to ask his interference against having the oath required. But he sneered at and insulted them, and refused to interfere. The Constitution, which Lincoln is sworn to support, gave these Tennesseans a right to vote without the imposition of any test oath. But Lincoln sets aside the constitution with contempt.

If any persons in North Carolina wish to be treated in a like manner, we pray them to go to Tennessee, where the right to vote is already denied, and not to endeavor to introduce the same tyranny into this State. Lincoln's "proclamations" are already established over that State, and the people there are already robbed by them of their property. We beg to be spared a like affliction in North Carolina.

GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.—We copy the material parts of a very interesting yankee review of Grant's present campaign, by which it appears that Lee, with 76,000 men, has baffled Grant with 350,000, inflicting a loss upon him of 225,000, three times as many as all of Lee's forces. In other words, each Confederate, on an average has disposed of three yankees, killed, wounded or captured. And Lee's army is as strong now as ever. We have reason to believe that these statements of the yankee writer are essentially true.

☞ The writer of a letter from this place, Oct. 23d, addressed to a high officer, and signed "Confederate," may do important service to the cause in which he appears to feel a deep interest, and certainly no injury to himself, if he will communicate with the Editors of this paper, *confidentially*, in person, or by letter with his name.

LIEUT. JAMES W. HUSKE.—With deep regret we have heard that this gallant young officer was killed in battle near Petersburg on Thursday last. Of the particulars of his death we know nothing; but we knew him well, and therefore know that he died, as he had lived, a brave soldier manfully discharging his duty. He was many years our junior, but during months of the most intimate camp association in the earlier period of the war we had learned to love the brave, intelligent, modest, cheerful, unselfish boy, the announcement of whose death saddens our whole community.

We have received from one who knew him well the following just tribute to the worth of our young and gallant friend:—

"The death of this noble young man is a painful affliction to a large circle of friends, and of deep regret in this community, where his virtues and moral worth were highly and justly appreciated. He was the only son of his mother and she is a widow. In the beginning of this war waged for our independence, two joyous and happy brothers, the sons of the same excellent and beloved mother, went forth to battle, in health and in hope. John D. Huske, the elder of the two, died at Yorktown three years ago; the second, James W. Huske, was killed in action near Petersburg on Thursday last the 27th inst. aged 23 years. Fame has lifted high the names of others, and the world has sounded with their praise, yet the earth has not received beneath its surface the bodies of our sons more faithful, devoted, practical, earnest and hopeful, than these. Of James W. Huske, whose death is the last heavy stroke that has fallen upon the domestic circle of our town, it may be said in truth, that his patriotism was not dependent upon the influences of education and the stimulus of pride; it was love—pure love—of his country, strong moral conviction, and a part of his faith and christian character.

"His example was worthy of all praise and admiration. In summer's heat, in winter's cold, in days of brightness and of darkness, he was patient, hopeful, uncomplaining, full of faith. From the battle of Bethel to the day of his death, he had passed through many of the most terrific conflicts of the war, and but twice had been slightly wounded—at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness. He was a cheerful, yet humble christian, full of trust and hope; a son whose love and affection were unsurpassed, a patriot whose blood is as precious as any that has been offered.

"Bitter indeed is this affliction to the bereaved mother! Yet even she will feel comfort in the thought that this noble son has fallen in the path of duty."

A CHANGE.—Mr. Boyce of South Carolina raised a storm about his ears by publishing his reconstruction letter addressed to President Davis. So he has written another, explanatory of the first. His only desire, according to this last epistle, is to "reconcile the North, or such portion as may be rational, to our independence, by harmonizing as much as possible our independence with their material interest." Mr. Boyce was unfortunate in omitting any statement, even a hint, of such an object in his first letter.

A pleasant surprise this last epistle will be to the followers of our would-be-Governor, who have been in ecstacies over Mr. Boyce's reconstruction letter, and over him as the one Congressman bold enough (so they said) to speak out while others only dared to think. To our view, Mr. Boyce's failing does not seem to be boldness. An unwholesome fear of yankees would seem to have prompted his first epistle, and the last looks like the result of fear of the votes of his constituents.

GEORGIA FINANCES.—Comptroller Gen. Thweat's Report shows that the total taxable value in 108 counties (2 counties excluded for unfairness) amounts to $1,612,592,806, against $840,041,127 last year, showing an increase of 91 per cent., or $772,551,679. Slaves have been returned at an average increase of 100 per cent.; land, 81; city and town property, 82; merchandize, 90; shipping and storage, 333; household and kitchen furniture, 220; and all other property 193. The general tax in these counties amounts to $15.924,255 76, which will be increased by other counties to upwards of $16,000,000.

The State has nearly eighteen millions of notes, certificates and change bills in circulation. Her disbursements last year were thirteen millions and her receipts, from all sources, including the issue of nine millions of notes, were above the levy.

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.—We learn from the Charleston Mercury that the 600 Confederate officers lately confined in "the pen" on Morris Island, exposed to the fire of our batteries, have been removed to Fort Pulaski, below Savannah.

The Mercury does not say, but we suppose, that the 600 yankee officers placed under fire in Charleston, have likewise been removed. They should never have been put there.

FROM NASSAU.—The Wilmington Journal has Nassau papers to the 15th inst., brought by steamer Virginia. They mention the arrival from England of the new blockade running steamer Lizzie, of 300 tons, 230 feet long, 22 feet broad, and 9 feet depth, whose trial trip showed a regular speed of 22 miles an hour, said to be the fastest of any steamer whatever, of any size. Her builders have several others of the same sort on the stocks.

The Hope had arrived at Nassau from Wilmington with 1680 bales of cotton. The Matagorda, from Mobile for Havana, had been captured with 600 bales of cotton, after she had thrown overboard 200 other bales. The average price of cotton at Nassau was 46 cents, though some had sold as high as 48 Spirits turpentine $1 50 per gallon.

PROMOTIONS.—Lieut. Col. W. S. Devane has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 61st N. C. Troops, *vice* Col. Radcliffe. Major Edward Mallett has been promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy.

Lieut. King J. Rhodes of this place has been promoted to the Captaincy of Co. E, 56th N. C. Troops, *vice* Capt. Lockhart resigned.

MAIL CHANGE.—We are authorized to state, that the Lumberton mail will hereafter leave here on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 1 P. M., instead of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.

We hope the cross mails on the route will at once be changed to correspond. It is only necessary that the Postmasters and contractors should assent to those changes.

NORTH CAROLINA SYNOD.—This body met in Greensboro' on Wednesday evening last. The Rev. Mr. Davis of Concord Presbytery, Moderator of the last Synod, delivered the opening Sermon. The Rev. A. G. Hughes, of Orange Presbytery was elected Moderator, and the Rev. Dr. Paarr and the Rev. Mr. Hill were elected temporary Clerks.

CAUTION.—Our exchange papers furnish accounts of numerous accidents, chiefly to girls and boys, from incautious meddling with the Sorghum mills. Fingers and arms have been crushed, and in one case a life lost.

A NOVEL CASE.—At Guilford Superior Court, last week, Judge French presiding, the case of the State vs. Wynn Robeson, for the murder of Mrs. Alston in a collision, on the N. C. Railroad, was removed, on affidavit of the defendant, to Forsyth Co., where it is to be tried to-morrow.

CHATHAM CROPS.—A subscriber adds to a business letter from Chatham:—

"I have travelled over a large portion of Chatham recently, and I think there is a great deal more corn made this year than last, and there is any amount of molasses made. People are generally backward in gathering their corn and sowing wheat. But if the Fall should prove favorable there will be a large crop sown."

Some advertisements unavoidably omitted to-day will be inserted in our next.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

Army correspondence of the N. Y. World, 19th inst.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—When it is remembered that the present campaign against Richmond has now lasted seven months, and that it has been carried on under the direction of a single military head, without interference or dictation from any quarter whatever; that all the armies in the service except one, with a few trifling exceptions, have been concentrated for this single purpose; that Gen Grant has had the co-operation of the four armies of Sigel, Hunter, Wright, and Sheridan, one after the other, consisting, as will be shown presently, of 90,000 troops, all operating in the Shenandoah Valley, and all threatening Richmond with imminent and real peril in the rear, while he himself was operating in its front; that Gen Grant had under his own immediate command, in front of Petersburg and Richmond, as has been proved by Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, and Gen. H. M. Naglee, over 260,000 men, of whom less than 100,000 now survive; that Gen. Grant's army has occupied its present position before Petersburg ever since the 15th of June last, that is to say for a period of four months; that during this long period no progress whatever has been made toward the capture of either Petersburg or Richmond—when these things are remembered, it is worth while to consider the reasons that have enabled the Confederates, with an army that has been notoriously not one-third as large as that under Gen. Grant, to defend their capital successfully, and to defeat two, and to baffle another, of the first co-operating armies above named. And the reasons, thus considered, will not only show what means the rebels have of defending their capital; but they will prove also that Richmond cannot be taken as long as the siege of Petersburg is persisted in

It will be necessary, first to recur briefly to the four co-operating armies above named, because the same strategy which has been used on the part of the Confederates to defeat *them*, will continue to be used against any subsequent army that may attempt to operate in the Shenandoah Valley. Three of these co-operating armies, namely, those of Sigel, Hunter, and Sheridan, have had, in succession, the same task assigned to them, namely, the capture of Lynchburg, in order to facilitate the capture of Richmond by Grant. They have all failed, and the failure of each one, except that of Sheridan, was attended with great disaster, as the citizens of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Washington, well remember.

Sigel, who started out on the 4th of May with 20,000 troops, was defeated by Gen. Breckinridge before the 15th of that month, with a loss of 5,000 men. Gen. Hunter took command of all the troops in that military department on the 18th of May. By the 25th his command had been so reorganized that it embraced 30,000 troops, including the 15,000 that were left under Sigel. He was ordered to retain Sigel in command, and he left him at Winchester with 10,000 troops. He commenced his campaign against Lynchburg about the end of May, having in the four divisions of Crook, Sullivan, Averill and Duffie, fully 20,000 troops. There being no confederate army to oppose his march, he left Staunton on the 10th of June, and reached Lynchburg on the 17th. He was defeated there on the 18th, and again at Salem, just west of the Blue Ridge, on the 21st. For he retreated, not to Winchester, as he ought to have done, but to Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, at the extreme western end of Virginia. His losses, by the time he reached that point, in the 1st of July, amounted to fully 10,000 men; for, in addition to the battles that he fought, the country at that time was little better than a desert, as the new crop of wheat, although ripening, was not yet fit to grind, and his men were in a state of destitution.

No sooner had Hunter's army begun to move westward from Lynchburg than Early's corps was sent into the valley. Early, with 15,000 troops, attacked and defeated Sigel's 10,000; advanced to the Potomac, crossed the stream, invaded Maryland, frightened Baltimore, burned the town of Chambersburg, and laid siege to Washington.

Gen. Wright, with the 6th and 19th corps, advanced from Washington to pursue the retreating rebels, about the 15th of July. The remnant of the forces of Hunter and Sigel, say 10,000 men, joined him, and he thus had over 25,000 troops, as he superseded Hunter in command. He lost, in various skirmishes before the fifth of August, 5,000 men. But his orders did not allow him to uncover the capital, and on the 6th of August he was superseded by Gen. Sheridan.

In my letters soon after that date I enumerated the various bodies of troops that were placed under Gen. Sheridan's orders. They amounted to 50,000 men. He was reinforced before the 18th of September by 10,000 more troops. His losses between the 6th Aug. and the 18th Sept. amounted to 15,000 men. It was during this time that he made two "pursuits" of Early; the one to Strasburg, the other to Winchester and the Opequan river. By the 6th Sept., it will be remembered, he was safely intrenched at Berryville. No statement of the losses in his recent campaign, from the 10th Sept. to the 10th inst., has yet been made public. But it is said to have amounted to 20,000 men.

Gen Sheridan has now 25,000 effective troops, and yet the Confederates in the Valley were strong enough to send a party two days ago to attack and destroy a whole train of cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Martinsburg; and this work they did most thoroughly.

Thus there have been sent to operate in the Valley the following bodies of troops: Sigel's corps, 20,000; added by Hunter May 15, 15,000; the 6th and 19th corps added by Wright July 15, over 15,000 men; added by Sheridan Aug. 6, 30,000; additional reinforcements before Sept. 18, 10,000 men; total, 90,000 men. The losses have been, under Sigel, 10,000; under Hunter, 15,000; under Wright, 5,000; under Sheridan, 35,000; total, 65,000.

[Here follows a statement of the causes of the Confederates' success in baffling Grant—they knew that he was a military dictator with unlimited command of men; but also that he was of very ordinary capacity; that his only idea was to starve Richmond into surrender, and that to do this he thought he must have Lynchburg and Petersburg; and that he would not start on the only *real* road to Richmond, from the North side, until all other expedients had failed.] The writer proceeds:—

I have spoken of the comparatively small force of Confederate troops defending Richmond. It is substantially the same now, in point of numbers, that it was in May and June last; for, whatever losses have been sustained, have been made up by young men who have recently attained to the proper military age. It has consisted during the whole campaign, and consists now, of the nine divisions of infantry of Anderson, Pickett and Fields, in Longstreet's corps; Heth, Wilcox and Ricketts, in Hill's corps; and Wharton, Rodes and Gordon, in Early's corps; besides three other divisions until recently under Beauregard. Each division is 6000 strong. These, with 10,000 cavalry and about 300 pieces of field artillery, in all 76,000 men, constitute the whole strength of Gen. Lee's army. With this little force, Gen. Lee for several months has baffled and defeated the designs of Gen. Grant, with his 26,000 troops on this line, and the 90,000 troops operating in the Shenandoah Valley; in all, 350,000 troops. This little force has not only defended both Richmond and Petersburg, but it has also defended Lynchburg, held the Shenandoah Valley for months, and drawn thence vast supplies; invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania; advanced to within twelve miles of Baltimore; isolated Washington from the North, and held it in a state of close siege for twenty-four hours.

The following are the reasons, therefore, why the Confederates, with a force not one-third as large as ours, have been able to defend their capital successfully, and to baffle all of Gen. Grant's attempts for its capture: 1st. Because our immense force has not been concentrated in front of Richmond, but has been divided. 2d. Because the Confederates are operating on interior lines, and have had in the railroads between Petersburg and Richmond and Richmond and Lynchburg, and between Richmond and Gordonsville, the means of rapidly throwing reinforcements wherever they were needed. In spite of all our efforts, we have never been able to prevent them from having the full and constant use of these railroads. 3d. Because, by means of the railroad from Richmond to Culpeper, and the routes of the Shenandoah Valley, they have been able to threaten Washington and Pennsylvania, and this, too, with peril so imminent that it was absolutely necessary to keep a very large federal force on the line of the Potomac. 4th. Because the fortifications defending both Richmond and Petersburg are so strong and extensive that they can be held by a comparatively small force at one place, while the main body of the rebels are employed in repelling attacks elsewhere. 5th. Because the rebel capital is absolutely inaccessible by water, as I demonstrated months ago, in the face of persistent denials at the time, and has been abundantly proved since. And 6th. Because Gen Grant has persisted in fritering away 4 months before Petersburg, and in dividing his strength between that place and Richmond, instead of concentrating his forces before the latter city.

Richmond can never be taken as long as Gen Grant persists in his previous policy; never, until all of our land forces are concentrated where Birney is now, and Fauragut, or some man like him, takes our fleet up the river, past Fort Darling.

The idea of starving Richmond into a surrender, or of compelling its evacuation by starvation, with such a country as Virginia at its back, has been proved by the events of the last four months to be as absurd and ridiculous as was the original idea that the whole South could be starved into submission. And yet, for three years, the latter idea was extensively believed at the North. Its means of supplies are ample. Who believes now that Lynchburg can be captured? It might be expected that Sigel and Hunter would have failed to take the place, and yet their armies were large and well appointed, and the rebel force opposed to them was small. But what shall be said after the failure of Sheridan? Where can there be found a more energetic and more competent General than he? and more competent Lieutenants than Wright, Emory, Crook and Averill? When can we organize, for a campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, a more effective army than the one he started out with on the 19th September?

The result of Sheridan's campaign will relieve the Confederates of all apprehensions in regard to Lynchburg for many months to come. The rebel leaders will have sense enough to know that what Gen Sheridan and his splendid army could not do, *cannot be done at all*, and therefore that Lynchburg is absolutely safe until next summer, at least. What they will look for now will be a concentrated attack on Richmond, to be made by Gen Grant before winter sets in, by all the troops that can be raised for that purpose. I need not say that they are confident of their ability to repel any such attack. But let the government beware that, in whatever they do this fall and winter, the line of the Potomac is not left uncovered. It may be written down as a certainty that, if the line of the Potomac is left unguarded, or guarded by an inadequate force, and the roads remain good till the first or middle of November, a body of 5,000 or 10,000 rebel horsemen will dash through the Shenandoah Valley and visit upon the innocent and helpless people of Pennsylvania the same needless and useless cruelties which the mistaken policy of Grant and Sheridan led them to inflict upon the innocent and helpless women and children in the Shenandoah Valley. DAGG.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Further Particulars of the Fighting in Virginia.—RICHMOND Oct. 28.—The following official dispatch was received to-night.—

"HEADQ'RS A. N. V., Oct. 28.—Gen. Hill reports that the attack upon the enemy yesterday on the Boydton road was made by Mahone with 3 brigades in front, and at the same time by Hampton in rear. Mahone captured 3 colors and 6 pieces of artillery. The latter could not be brought off, the enemy holding the bridge. In a subsequent attack by the enemy Mahone broke through their line of battle. During the night the enemy retired from the Boydton road leaving their wounded and more than 250 dead on the field. About 9 P. M. a small force assaulted and took possession of our works on the Baxter road in front of Petersburg, but were soon driven off.

On the Williamsburg road yesterday evening we captured upwards of 400 prisoners and 7 colors. The enemy left a number of dead in front of our works, and retired to their former position. R. E. LEE."

[The press dispatch of the same date from Petersburg has nothing in addition to this except that in the cavalry fight of the 27th Gen. Hampton had one son killed and another severely wounded.]

PETERSBURG, Oct. 29, 5 P. M.—The enemy have been very quiet since the fight. Details from our men are burying the yankee dead and removing their wounded.

More than 2000 stand of arms of the finest quality have been collected from the battlefield, which is covered with blankets, knapsacks, overcoats, and provisions, showing that the enemy left in great haste. More than 700, including wounded, were captured.

All accounts agree that the yankees expected great results from this movement, which Grant commanded in person. Six divisions of yankee infantry, besides cavalry and artillery, participated in the fight.

RICHMOND, Oct. 29.—The following was received to-night:—

"HDQRS, A. N. V., Oct. 29.—Hon. J. A. Seddon: Gen. Hampton followed the enemy on his withdrawal from Rowanty creek, driving his rear guard across and pursuing their cavalry behind the lines of infantry. Several hundred prisoners were captured. The enemy burned caissons and ambulances. Our lines are re-established. "R. E. LEE."

From the Valley.—RICHMOND, Oct. 29.—General Early reports that on the 25th the enemy attacked Lomax's forces with a brigade and 2 pieces of artillery. They were repulsed. Next day they attacked with 2 brigades and 6 pieces and were again driven back. Our loss very slight.

Col. Mosby reports that since the enemy advanced up the Manassas Gap road, he has killed, wounded and captured more than 300. His own loss 4 wounded and 1 captured.

From Missouri.—MOBILE, Oct. 29.—The St. Louis Republican of the 24th contains dispatches to Gen. Craig from Maj. McDonald stating that a battle had been fought on the 19th between Price and the Kansas troops under Blount, in which Blount was defeated and lost nearly all his artillery. The battle occurred 12 miles south of Lexington, which Price entered immediately afterward. At last accounts he was crossing his troops to the North side of the river.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Oct. 29.—New York and Baltimore papers of the 27th contain nothing from Sherman except a telegram from Nashville which locates him at Gainesville, Ala., near Coosa River, on the 27th, with Hood falling back in Gadsden. And St. Louis telegrams of the 25th say there is nothing later from Price. The reported capture of 3 cannon at Independence and the rout of Price's army on the 21st [see yankee news in last Obs.] are not confirmed. Late advices from Little Rock state that Magruder is rapidly marching to Red River.

The Democratic majority in Pennsylvania is 153—1 county to hear from. The Home vote in Maryland is against the emancipation constitution by 2005 majority. The Tallahassee and the Edith (her sister vessel) have escaped from Wilmington. Sec'y Stanton is quite ill with ague and fever contracted during a visit to Grant's army. Gold 217.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.—The New York Herald of the 26th contains St. Louis telegrams of the 27th, which say that dispatches from Leavenworth say that Price has been driven below Fort Scott, closely pursued by the federal cavalry, and that many prisoners have been captured, including Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell, and also several pieces of artillery. Price's army is routed and dispersed. Gen. P. burned 200 wagons to prevent their capture. The Federal Gen. Steele was at Fort Smith with heavy reinforcements, and Gen. Rosecrans was at Little Santa Fe with his infantry. Most of the Kansas militia have gone home, martial law is abolished and business resumed. Six Union Colonels were waylaid and murdered by guerillas near Ft. Scott. Nothing from Sherman.

From Europe.—RICHMOND, Oct. 30.—European advices of the 16th report a decided improvement in prices of the Confederate Cotton Loan. Mr Gladstone [of the British Ministry] in a speech in Lancashire expressed regret at the continuance of the war in America, but was in favor of leaving the Americans to settle their own affairs, and doubted the ability of the North to subdue the South. It is denied that Capt. Semmes has gone to sea.

Fire in Wilmington.—WILMINGTON, Oct 30.—A fire last night consumed two dwellings on Nunn and 2d streets lately belonging to Capt. Dennis. Loss on buildings $40,000 at before the war valuation.

The Fighting in Virginia.—During Wednesday night the enemy threw across to the north side, at Deep Bottom, a heavy column of troops, numbering from 15 to 20,000—some put the number as high as 30,000. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a general activity was manifested along the enemy's entire front on the north side, and shortly after, they made a demonstration in force against our extreme left, on the Charles city road, at a point about 4½ miles below the city. We opened on them with artillery at long range. Their skirmishers continued to advance and engage ours, but were repeatedly driven back. Later in the day they made a show of advancing on our whole front, but were everywhere checked by our artillery and skirmishers. Our troops on the Osborne turnpike had the satisfaction of shelling Fort Harrison. Our fire was heavy, and evidently effective. The fort replied feebly.

The cannonade, most of which was done by our guns, was very heavy, especially between 3 o'clock P. M. and nightfall, and was intermingled with brisk musketry. On the Charles City Road, throughout the day, the enemy seemed intent upon turning our left. They made repeated and very desperate assaults upon our lines at this point, but were each time repulsed with fearful loss in killed and wounded. During the last assault, our men captured in the ditch in front of our works, over 500 prisoners, who, we are glad to say, have been safely landed in the Libby. As at present informed, we are disposed to regard the movement of the enemy as a *heavy* feint; the real attack, if any, being on the south side.

So far, our advices from the neighborhood of Petersburg are vague and unsatisfactory, being only such as are brought by excited passengers who came over on last night's train. They report that a serious battle was fought yesterday, lasting most of the day, on the Boydton plankroad, 7 miles southwest of Petersburg, and that the enemy, attacking our entrenchments, were 6 or 7 times repulsed with heavy loss. They also report that Brig. Gen. Dearing, of our cavalry, was killed.

It is also certain that the enemy were in motion in Pickett's front, extending from the neighborhood of Dutch Gap southwestwardly, and that there was a sharp skirmish there.

The demonstration on the north side may have been a feint to cover the real attack on our right, beyond Petersburg, or the whole movement of the enemy may be but a preliminary to more serious operations, to be undertaken to-day or hereafter.

Our losses on the north side, in all the artillery firing and skirmishing of yesterday, amounted to almost nothing. We have heard of only a few men wounded; and from the south side we have nothing we regard as authentic but the death of Gen. Dearing. Gen. Dearing, though a mere youth, being only 22 years of age, was one of the rising men of the army. Resigning his cadetship at West Point, he began the war as a lieutenant of the Washington (Louisiana) Artillery, rose to a lieutenant-colonelcy of artillery, was made colonel of cavalry, and then brigadier-general of cavalry. He was from Campbell county, Virginia.

Later.—A telegram, received last night from Chaffin's Bluff, states that yesterday evening we repulsed the enemy on the Williamsburg road, taking four stands of colors and two hundred prisoners.

Late last night we learned from an official source that the enemy made assaults on our lines both on the north and south sides, and had been repulsed everywhere with serious loss. We also learned from the same source that our whole loss on the north side is not more than *twenty*.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Enemy in the Rappahannock.—A number of transports are reported to be in the Rappahannock river. What forces they carry is not known, but their destination is believed to be Fredericksburg, and from thence it is supposed they will make a demonstration on the Central railroad.—*Ib.*

A Clever Little Thing.—On the 24th instant Sergeant O'Brien, of the Seventh South Carolina cavalry, and Corporal Gentry, of the Twenty-fourth Virginia cavalry, with six other scouts from Gary's brigade, attacked a marauding party of thirty Yankees, near the "Chapel," in Charles City county, routed them completely, capturing three prisoners, eight horses, a mule and a wagon, without loss on their side. The prisoners have found lodgment in the Libby.—*Rich. Examiner.*

A Raid into Kentucky.—A special dispatch to the Lynchburg Republican, dated Wytheville, says:

"Captain Everett, of Duke's brigade, arrived here today from Kentucky with a portion of the staff of Gen. McLean, captured on a train seven miles from Lexington, on the Lexington and Cincinnati railroad. The cars and locomotive were destroyed."

Hood's Campaign.—The New York Herald of the 25th says Hood's movements have been executed with such skill that Sherman must attack and whip him or his line of communication will be rendered useless by the proximity of the Confederates to it. Sherman, it says, has been compelled to leave one corps in a state of siege in Atlanta, and now has to go forth to fight Hood in his own chosen position. On the 18th, Hood was reported one mile below Lafayette, and Sherman at Villason, six miles from him. Hood, according to yankee accounts, is being heavily reinforced, including Walker's division from the Trans-Mississippi.

We understand that our friend Brig. Gen. Grimes was slightly wounded in the last fight in the Valley, having been struck by a spent ball. He made a very narrow escape with his life. Two horses were killed under him—the shell in one instance striking the animal within an inch or two of Gen. G.'s person. The escape of Gen. Cox on that day was also a very narrow one. He too was stricken by a ball, his clothes perforated and his horse killed under him.

Ral. Confederate, 29th.

The Senior Reserves.—This excellent regiment, made up of the men between 45 and 50 in the 6th Congressional District, left here yesterday afternoon under the command of Col. Charles E. Shober. They are themselves "the bone and sinew" of the country, the very best men we have, and they are commanded by a gentleman of considerable experience as a soldier and of eminent qualifications for the high position which he has the honor to hold.

Greensboro' Citizen, 29th.

State vs. Jesse Conrad.—Jesse Conrad, the free man of color, who was convicted of having committed the crime of rape, was on Thursday condemned to be hung by Judge French. The day of his execution is Friday, the 25th of November next. The crime was committed in the county of Randolph. No person was ever executed on the gallows in that county.—*Greensboro' Citizen, 29th.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions for Hospital at Washington, viz: Mrs. T. C. Worth $50; Mrs. Grant $10; Mrs. J. B. Hawley 1 bottle vinegar, 1 bottle wine, 3 do. Antimonial wine, 3 do. British oil, 1 do. raspberry jelly, pepper, sage, wax, alum, castile soap, mustard, rhubarb, hops, ginger, varieties of spice, teatrees, sheets, pillow slips and old linen; Mrs. M. E. Pemberton 3 gallons vinegar, socks, and pillow slips; Mrs. Myrover catsup, cordial and a keg of pickles; Mrs. C. W. Williams 1 bottle fine brandy; Ladies, catsup, cordial and pickles; Mrs. Troy 2 bottles blackberry cordial; Mrs. Lilly a lot of socks.

Erratum: In last acknowledgments, for Mr. J. H. Hall 600 yards of sheeting at less than half market value, read Proprietors of Beaver Creek Factory 600 yds, &c.

MARRIED,

In Moore County, on the 27th inst., by D. B. McIver Esq., Mr. B. F. WICKER and Miss ELIZABETH HOLDEN.

In Raleigh, on Tuesday 25th inst., by Col. J. P. H. Russ, Mr. BOLD ROBIN HOOD, and Mrs. CATHARINE OVERBY, all of that city.

DIED,

In this town, on the 29th inst., of erysipelas, MARY A. WILSON, infant daughter of Noel and Martha A. Wilson.

In Moore county, on the 9th of October, Mr. JAMES WORTHY, in the 75th year of his age, leaving surviving him an aged wife, eight children, a number of grandchildren and many relatives and friends to mourn his death. He had been afflicted seriously for the last 25 years. Had never stood on his feet without help in that time, yet he bore his sufferings without a murmur. Frequently has the writer of this notice heard him say that it was good for me that I have been afflicted, for before I was afflicted I went astray. His place will not be filled soon in this community. His hands were ever open to the relief of the worthy distressed. He was a kind husband, a tender father and an indulgent master. He left undoubted evidence that our loss was his gain.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for their works do follow them. S. E. J.

Near Rockingham, Richmond county, July 2d, MATTHEW THROWER, in the 72d year of his age. He leaves a wife and 10 children to mourn their loss. Three of his sons are in the service. He was a soldier of 1812.

At Johnson's Island, Ohio, on the 23d Sept., Lt. Thos. Ruffin, of Co. D, 4th N. C. Cavalry. He had been a prisoner since his capture in Pennsylvania, on the 4th July 1863.

Killed, in a charge near Petersburg, Va., 30th July, ALLEN W. WOOTEN, Jr., Orderly Sergeant Co. E, 61st N. C. T., in the 19th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 31.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 5 50 Pork 2 50. Lard 5 50 to 6 00.
Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 4 25. Butter 6 00.
Cotton 1 50 to 1 62½ Coffee 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—30 00 to 40 00 per bunch.
Corperas, retail $6. Dried Fruit 1 00 per lb.
Flour—Super. $200, Family, $225.
Grain—Corn $20. Wheat $35 00. Rye $20. Oats $10 Peas 15 00
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50 dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 4 00 to 5 00, country made 3 50.
Fodder, new, $7 to $8, Old $10. Hay $5 50 to $6.
Shucks 6 50
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Green Apples 15 00 to 20 00 per bushel.
Eggs 2 50 to 3 00 per dozen.
Leather—Upper 25 00, Sole 20 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $50 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $50 00
Molasses, country made, 12 50 to 15 00.
Rice 75 by sack.
Sugar 8 00 per bbl; retail 10 00
Soda 5 50 per lb per keg, 7 00 retail.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Soap—Family Bar 3 00 per lb., Toilet 8 00 to 10 00.
Nails 3 50 to 4 00 per lb.
Onions 25 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $10 to $15 bush; sweet $8.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 3 52 to 3 50.
Salt 40 00 to 45 00 per bushel
Tallow 4 00 Wool $6 to $7.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE First Session of this Institution will commence 1st of February, 1865

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also wanted, two Teachers of Military Education and a Steward in this Institution. Address

Maj WM. A. BANKS Superintendent.

Oct. 24 80-tf

Application will be made to the

next General Assembly of North Carolina for an act to incorporate the Trustees of Caloma Collegiate Institute, situated in Lumberton, Robeson Co. N. C.

N. A. McLEAN,
Sec'y Board Trustees.

Oct. 24. 80-

Paint at Auction.

THURSDAY next, will be sold at Auction,
1 Keg Fire Proof Paint in Oil;
1 do Water Proof do. in Oil;
1 Sewing Machine;
1 Rockaway.

JOHN H. COOK, Auc'r.

Oct'r 31. 1t

FOR SALE.

A GOOD comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, on Hillsboro' street, containing 8 rooms and Kitchen, Stables, &c., with a good well in the yard, and a large vine arbor. There are also 5 acres of Land attached to the premises. For farther information apply to

S. BRANDT, Fayetteville.

Oct'r 31 80 3t

Boxes For Soldiers.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Dr D F Summey, Asheville;
Dr W A Collett, Morganton;
Dr J W Allison, Statesville;
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro;
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte;
Mr Edward Hege, Salem;
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh;
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville;
E Murray & Co, Wilmington;
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro;
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain;
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro

The Bo

Treatment of our Prisoners.—We have conversed with a number of our officers who have lately been released from prison. All were agreed that it is a grievous error into which the Southern people and authorities have fallen of supposing that even the most favored of our prisoners are well treated. The fact is both officers and men are starved. A few ounces of salt pork and sour bread per day, and once a fortnight one waxy potatoe to each man, is now their allowance. Many of the officers from Johnson Island had sustained life by eating rats. Sick men have identically the same quantity and quality of food allowed well men. When a man falls sick his fate is sealed. Even the strongest constitutions are beginning to succumb, and a year more of this barbarity will empty every Northern prison. There will be no victims to torture. Death will reign in solitary triumph over every yankee Bastile.—*Richmond Examiner.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, at the Field Hospital on the morning of the 26th August, from wounds received in the memorable charge at Reams's Station, the evening of the 25th, Serg't A. J. McPhaul, Co D, 46th N C Troops. At the commencement of the war he entered with great zeal and energy the service as a private. He was a participant in all the marches, fatigues and engagements that his command was in. Not a murmur was heard from the brave young heart. Wherever duty called him, with a willing mind and a cheering heart he responded to the call. After the enemy had been entirely routed at Reams's, and when our forces were pursuing the fleeing hosts, he was foremost in the pursuit, and when he arrived at the railroad and mounted the banks thrown up there, he received a wound in the bowels. It was hoped for some time that he might recover, but early on the morning of the 28th, he breathed his last. He expressed full confidence in Christ and believed his election sure. "Father, thy will be done," was his declaration.

Serg't McPhaul was 24 years 9 months and 1 day old. He leaves an aged father and mother, four sisters and three brothers to mourn his untimely death. No braver heart or purer blood has been sacrificed upon the Confederate altar. "Dulce est mori pro patria."—AMICUS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Ransom G. Hawley, son of John Hawley of Sampson county, N C., volunteered May 2d, 1861, in Co "I," 20th Reg't N C T. and was captured by the enemy in the Wilderness on May 12th 1864, and carried to Point Lookout, where sickness and death took him, on July 14th 1864, from all hardships, trials, privations, dangers and suffering. He was a very consistent member of the Baptist church and was much beloved as a member of the church and neighbor. He was an affectionate son and kind brother. He has fought many battles and it is hoped he now enjoys the rich company of the Captain of his salvation. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Corpl John J Record, a member of Co G, 26th N C T, was killed on the morning of the 21st of August, while charging the enemy's skirmishers. In June 1861 this young man volunteered, and was one of the first to compose the "Fatham Boys." He participated in many hard fights and long marches, all without a murmur, and escaped unharmed until the fatal 21st of August, when a ball passed through his head, which caused his death in a few hours.

Among the many who have given their lives to their country, none was more generous and gallant than Jno J Record, and none will be more deeply lamented by a large circle of friends. In his company, where he was known and appreciated, his memory will be long cherished. A. J. R.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died from the effect of a wound received near Ground Squirrel Church, Va. on the 11th of May 1864, Gideon Newel, a member of Co F, 2d N C Cavalry, aged about 30 years. During his three years' service he was ever prompt and faithful in the performance of every duty assigned him. He was brave as the bravest, and won the affection of his comrades and the respect of his officers by his generous and noble qualities. He leaves a wife and children, father, mother, brothers and sisters, to mourn their irreparable loss. DAVID.

Biblical Recorder and Presbyterian please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Henry T. C. Chance, a private in Co. E, 40th Reg't N. C. T., son of Richard Chance and wife, died at Fort Holmes, on the 6th inst., of Typhoid fever, aged 20 years 4 months and 9 days. He was the only son of his parents, much loved and esteemed by them, and upon whom they depended for assistance and protection in their declining life. But our now suddenly earthly prospects thwarted, and we left to mourn on account of disappointment. But in this case we are not left to mourn as those who have no hope. About one month before his death he addressed a letter to the writer informing him that God for Christ's sake had pardoned his sins and that he desired his name enrolled on the Church book. And one of his comrades in arms informs us that he maintained the christian's faith to the last—and was able to say to his last word, that he was not afraid to die. Therefore we should calmly and patiently submit to this sad dispensation of God's providence, and say, thy will of the Lord be done.

Sleep Henry, calm in thy rest,
Amid the blowing flowers,
While we strive to speak the words,
God's will be done, not ours.

THOMAS GIBSON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MASONIC HALL, Fayetteville, Sept 15.

At a meeting of Phœnix Lodge No. 6, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, to-wit:

Whereas, the Grand Arcanist of the Universe having, in His inscrutable providence, removed from amongst us our worthy and esteemed Brother, Alex'r Spence, and placed him, as we hope, in a state of blissful and eternal duration:

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to His all-wise decree, yet we mourn with deepest sorrow the sad accident by which this Lodge has been deprived of one of its most zealous members, and the community of a worthy and industrious citizen.

Resolved, That we tender to the afflicted family of our deceased Brother our sincere sympathy and heartfelt condolence: ever praying that He who has thus afflicted them may, in due time, send comfort and consolation.

Resolved, That in token of our esteem for the many virtues of our deceased Brother, the members of this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

A. M. CAMPBELL,
JAS. G. COOK,
THOS STEPHENS,
} Committee.

10,000 Pieces New Music,

JUST received, which will be sent to any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices.

We have now become the SOLE AGENTS in North Carolina, for Geo. Dunn & Co. of Richmond, who are the *largest* and *finest* Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them, from this State, will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Books, Music, &c.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 5. 65tf

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct'r 11, 1864

[General Orders No 15.]

The following orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office are published for the information of all concerned. All men detailed from the army, who are fit for field service and not certified to as required, will be immediately returned to their several commands:

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Sept. 20, 1864.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 228.

* * * *

XXV. All men detailed from the army now serving in Virginia, who are not pronounced unfit for field service by a Medical Examining Board and who are not certified by various Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux as absolutely necessary for the continuance of the manufacture of munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army, will be immediately returned to duty with their respective commands.

By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) JNO. WITHERS, Ass't Adj't Gen.

ADJUTANT AND INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Oct. 1, 1864.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS,
No 233.

1. The employees of Tax in kind service, are hereby excepted from the operation of Paragraph XXV, Special Orders No. 228, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, September 20, 1864.

These employees under the officers on this special duty are providing for the army, and must not be molested by Enrolling officers, or by commanders of Departments.

* * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) JNO. W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Lieutenant General HOLMES.
JOHN W. HINSDALE, Ass't Adj't Gen.

UNDERGROUND ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald, dating September 3, gives the following account of a new and important phase of railway progress:

This week has been made memorable by the most important experiment in locomotion since the first opening of a railway. This has been the successful commencement of a new railway—one to be worked without horses, locomotives, stationary engines or water power. And what power then? you may ask. Why, the pneumatic, to be sure—the atmospheric air as a motor.

I will not go so far as to predict that the days of locomotives are over, or soon to be among the things that were; but one thing seems certain, and that is, that for short lines, where a large traffic is required, lines in cities and lines under rivers and up and down steep ascents, the pneumatic propulsion must take the place of both locomotives and horses. As a power, under such circumstances, is far more economical, more efficient, more comfortable, and will give travelers an almost entire immunity from accidents and casualties.

The pneumatic principle—using air as a motor—is not new; but this method of applying it to railways is quite new—the patened invention of Thomas W. Rammell, Esq., of Bridge street, Westminster, a civil engineer of high standing.

Former pneumatic, or "atmospheric," railways, as they were termed, were worked by means of a cylinder and continuous piston, some twenty inches in diameter, under the carriages, between the rails. The power was connected to the train by a valve and slot; but it was impossible to prevent great loss of power by leakage, and after one or two trials it was abandoned. In Mr. Rammell's pneumatic railway the "cylinder" is the railway tunnel, and the piston is the train itself. One carriage, (or car,) known as "the piston carriage," has a projection or disc of metal, the outer edge of it being a soft substance, like a brush of bristles, and this comes in contact with the brick work or other material forming the inside of the railway tunnel, touching all around, sides, top and bottom, and thus excluding the air. It is not actually air-tight, like a piston rod in a piston, but practically the leakage makes no material loss of power.

Then the pneumatic machine, or grand wheel of Eolus, that "raises the wind," is stationed near one end of the railway tunnel, and is moved by a small stationary engine, or any other power. The first pneumatic railway experiment on this principle, you are aware, was a small line, about three feet in diameter, for carrying mails and parcels, and that has been in operation from the Easton (London and Northwestern) Railway terminus to the Northwest District Post Office, in the Northwest part of London. That has been in successful operation, carrying the mails twenty or thirty times a day, for over a year and a half.

Next, a line for goods and mails, about five feet in diameter, has been built under the streets, like the smaller one, to carry the mails to and from the general post office, St Martin's le Grand, and that is soon to be opened. It will also connect the London and Northwestern railway with Chaplin & Horn's (the great railway carriers) premises, in Gresham street, near the Bank of England. That line, besides carrying the London mails between the post office and the railways, will transport one thousand tons of goods a day, between the heart of the city and suburban railway station, (Camdentown,) and all through a single cast-iron tube, and with one stationary engine.

The passenger line opened this week is about six hundred yards—say a third of a mile—in the Crystal Palace Park, and is between ten and eleven feet in diameter—not nine feet by ten, as erroneously stated by some of the newspapers—and will take in a great western (broad gauge) train, and transport it from one end to the other. The line has been purposely constructed with all the disadvantages that any railway is liable to—neither straight nor level, but with a very sharp curve, and up a steeper incline (one foot in fifteen) than is practicable for any locomotive to work.

The trains are blown through in one direction, and then sucked back on their return, the power working equally well in each direction. A great deal of nonsense is talked and written about the pneumatic railways, like the trains being "shot through," or working in a vacuum. Now, be it known, once for all, that a "vacuum" in working a pneumatic railway is both useless and impossible. Take the train when it is sucked through, and what is the process? Why, precisely the same as that of a boy sucking a pea or a bullet through a hollow reed. The train stands at the farther end of the tunnel or tube, a quarter of a mile from the pneumatic machine. Then the air is sucked by this powerful apparatus out of the tunnel. Of course, as the air is gradually drawn out—the other end of the tube being closed by the train—the atmosphere becomes rarefied, or attenuated, and this process goes on a second or two till the air in the tunnel is made thinner—rarefied—by about one per cent, and the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere outside (equal to fourteen pounds to the square inch) then presses or drives the train into the tunnel, and the sucking process going on all the time, the train runs its third of a mile in some forty-eight or fifty seconds—eighteen to twenty miles an hour. On lines of any length, fifty miles an hour will be attained with ease.

The carriage is lighted by lamps that give a brilliant light, and, having none of the gases or smoke, or the heavy jolting that attends the passage of a locomotive in a tunnel, the passengers glide along with the most luxurious ease imaginable.

The ventilation, of course, is perfect, the whole train being swept by a gale of pure atmospheric air every time a train passes.

This solves the problem of underground railways fully, and Parliament is to be applied to this winter for power to build several lines under London—one to go under Oxford street to the Bank from the West End.

This invention gives you the way to solve the great problem of the city traffic in New York. A pneumatic railway under Broadway is entirely feasible, and can be made at once the cheapest, most comfortable and most rapid mode of transit from one end of New York Island to the other. I will give more of the mechanical details in another letter.

The New (Old) Spelling.—The Telegraph and Confederate gets off the following on the subject of the recent change in spelling introduced by the Examiner:

The Richmond Examiner stirs our ambition. That print goes back a century in its orthography, and talks of honour, and favour and publick and democratick. Now we have half a mind to ante-date this a hundred years or more. We are suddenly seized with a desire to be truly venerable and antique, and this is the result:—

Ye recent news from Kennecticutte indicates that ye democratique partye have played helle with ye Blackque Republicanne leaders. We honor their spunke. Ye Southerne publique will consydre their igeuminie with due rejoicynges.

We think we have seen the Examiner's one century and gone two better.

"Never judge from manners," says Lord Byron, "for I have had my pocket picked by the courtliest gentleman I ever met with."

THE YANKEES AND GEN. EARLY.

From the Richmond Examiner.

In the condition of news, we are compelled to give a place in these columns to the election bulletins of Secretary Stanton and his model General Sheridan. But there is enough intelligence among our readers to distinguish the outlines of truth through their glaring colors. Nobody in fact does, because nobody need, feel discouraged in the least by the news of another Sheridan victory in the Valley. We have become accustomed to the chances of the war, and especially when they appear in the form of reverses in the Valley. Jackson endured many, and Early endures more. But neither sustained any decisive defeat. The present, it is true, forms one of a rather long series. But it is not half so bad as Winchester. *Then* Stanton and Sheridan told the world that Early's army was destroyed, and that he would pursue the scattered fugitives to Lynchburg or Richmond. Yet Early gave him battle in a few days. After each of the successive fights the same story was repeated; always Early has lost his last cannon—yet he has fifty pieces more to lose. In the meantime no solid result is obtained. Sheridan never gets as far up the Valley as Hunter—indeed his tether is no longer than Milroy's. He has forty thousand men; he has ten thousand picked cavalry—this is the official admission. Yet that great army has been held, through the campaign, in two counties of Virginia. Here, in this month of October, the whole plan of his operations has to be changed. He has been compelled to abandon the road to Lynchburg which runs up the Valley; he must come over to the plains of Piedmont, for a new base, and advance on Gordonsville. To accomplish this purpose, he fortifies a position near Winchester, so that a fragment of his army may hold Early in check, and keep him out of another invasion, while his main body crosses the mountain. But before he is ready, that beaten Early, that dispersed army, whose sole remaining cannon was last seen "flying over Rude's Hill, twenty six miles off, in a keen run;" those troops which had ceased to exist, except in the shape of deserters and fugitives in the mountains;—that army suddenly attacks him, Sheridan and his forty thousand, captures the entire artillery and camp of two corps, routs those two corps, seizes and sends here to Richmond fifteen hundred and sixteen prisoners, while four hundred more are on the way. Now, may it not be doubted whether Sheridan is indeed "Master of the Valley," when "no-army-at-all" can do that to him in the midst of his fortifications?

It is true that a very complete victory was lost in the pursuit of too much. The Confederate force attacking was but ten thousand. The infantry it attacked numbered thirty thousand, with eleven thousand excellent cavalry on their flanks. We lost most of our captured cannon in the defile, and twenty-three pieces of our own. But we lost few or no unwounded prisoners, except the teamsters and cannon drivers, while we have, and hold, nineteen hundred unwounded prisoners taken from the enemy. We have and we hold them. Our retreating troops left miles of dead and wounded yankees behind them, and the enemy who brags of the "most splendid" victory, did not pursue.

Clearly the victory is not so entirely conclusive as the yankee readers of Sheridan and Stanton suppose, nor is the campaign in the Valley a finished thing. Either Early and his army can support a superhuman amount of beating and cannon-taking, or Sheridan is a Liar. His master at Washington has some perception of logic and the coherence of words—he feels the necessity of accounting with the public for the discrepancy of his bulletins—and of showing how an army that has so often been cut to pieces could come together again; how a General who has so often lost all his cannon could still have fifty pieces more to lose. His key to the riddle is the supposed arrival of Longstreet in the Valley—Longstreet and his whole corps, artillery included;—that was the party that broke loose on Cedar Creek. But it is a public fact that Longstreet commands his corps on the lines of Richmond. Early fought the battle; fought it without re-inforcements—fought with the same army and the same cannon which have held Sheridan and forty thousand veteran troops in constant business for half a year. Perhaps he may give more business yet to do—perhaps he may fight him as many times again. Apple-brandy is a deeper drink than "sherris-sack" after all. He has not been a lucky General—but his defeats in the latter half of the campaign are more easily forgiven than the glorious opportunities lost in its beginning—for he has one quality of a commander, that he recovers from disaster with amazing rapidity.

Prospect of a General War in Europe.—The Berlin correspondent of the New York Herald closes his letter of the 5th inst., as follows:

"Altogether the situation is extremely curious; Russia is on the best possible terms with Prussia, and at the same time marries her Grand Duke to the daughter of the King of Denmark, whom Prussia has already stripped of two-fifths of his dominions, and threatens to deprive him of the balance; England, in all other respects the antipodes of Russia, co-operates zealously with the Czar in patronizing Denmark, and would gladly bring on a coalition against Prussia, whose Crown Prince is the husband of her Princess Royal. Austria seeks the alliance of England to protect her from the enmity of France and Italy, and England is endeavoring to persuade Austria to join France and Italy against Russia and Prussia. What will be the end of this imbroglio it is impossible to foretell; but if it does not result in a general war it will only be because the finances of at least four of the Powers concerned—Austria, Russia, France and Italy—are in so dilapidated a condition that they would not be able to carry on war for three months without declaring themselves insolvent."

Subjugation of the Taeping Rebellion.—Intelligence from China is to the effect that on the 19th of August the city of Naukin was captured by the Imperial forces under Major Gordon, an English officer in the Emperor's service. This victory is a very severe blow to the cause of the Taeping rebels, which has steadfastly declined for some time past. The Chung-wang, it is supposed, will endeavor to recruit his fortunes by withdrawing to mountain districts, from which he can issue forth to plunder.

This great victory over a strongly organized schism has been effected by American, English and French officers, who have revolutionized the Chinese army and introduced the European improvements in fighting.

The pacification of China is now believed to be nearly completed.

Agricultural Implements.—The farmers will be gratified to learn that the Western North Carolina Railroad Company have determined to add to their extensive shops in this place a department for the manufacture of Agricultural Implements. The scheme will be put into operation immediately, and will doubtless fill a very important public want.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Forty-five thousand families of Poles have been banished for merely being neutral in the late Rebellion.

Friendship requires action; love requires not so much proofs as expressions of love. Love demands little else than the power to feel and to requite love.—*Jean Paul.*

THE BATTLE IN THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Examiner, 24th inst.

From officers of General Early's army who came down with the yankee prisoners, captured at Cedar Creek, we gather some particulars of the late fight in the Valley. On Tuesday, the 18th, Early lay at Fisher's Hill with two corps of Sheridan's army in his front on the north side of Cedar Creek. Another corps, the Sixth, (Wright's old Corps) was between Middletown and Newton.

Sheridan himself was at Winchester, and his cavalry a little withdrawn from the front. The two corps on Cedar Creek were heavily fortified on the left (looking towards Middletown) of the turnpike, but their works on the right of the road were incomplete.

This being the situation, Early determined to attack and, if possible, to surprise the force on Cedar Creek. Accordingly on Tuesday, at nightfall, he marched out of his works at Fisher's Hill to the stone bridge, which crosses the little stream at the foot of the hill. Here his army was divided, the larger column moving to the right of the turnpike, the lesser to the left—the object being a simultaneous attack on both flanks of the enemy. In order to flank the enemy's works on the right (their left) of the road, it was necessary to march the larger column through a narrow pass in the mountains, where two men could not walk abreast. Thus, marching in single file, the whole night was consumed before the large column found itself in proper position to make the attack. Meantime the column which had moved to the left having a good road to march on, arrived at its destination much sooner than that on the right, and the commander, impatient of delay, ordered the assault some ten or twenty minutes before the other wing of our army was ready to co-operate. But for this, the capture of prisoners would have been very much larger. As it was, the enemy were taken completely by surprise; two divisions stampeded without firing a gun, and not one of the eighteen captured cannon was discharged. The whole camp, exceedingly rich with spoil, was captured, and this abundant booty seems to have had much the same effect on Early's men that the fat camp at Shiloh had on Beauregard's. Many of them tagged behind in order to plunder, and those who pressed forward at Early's order cast many a lingering look behind.

The enemy attempted once or twice to make a stand, but were driven in utter rout to Middletown, leaving the ground strewn with their dead and dying, with countless guns, knapsacks, blankets, etc. Sheridan returning in hot haste from Winchester, threw forward the Sixth corps to the relief of the shattered Eighth and Nineteenth, just as Early was in the act of withdrawing his exhausted men from Middletown. At the same moment he hurled his cavalry upon both our flanks. Our line gave way, and the turnpike being crowded with cannon, they were abandoned. The retreat continued rapidly to Cedar Creek, two miles from Middletown, and there ended, the enemy being too much worsted to make a vigorous pursuit.

Our principal loss was in cannon. We lost a number of prisoners, but they consisted, almost without an exception, of wounded men and a few teamsters and cannon drivers. The enemy were soundly thrashed and they know it. The sudden reverse in our fortunes is attributed to the over eagerness of pursuit, the exhausted condition of our men, the want of discipline in a portion of our cavalry, and last, but not least, the allurements of the enemy's rich camp. We attempted to do too much, that is all. If we had withdrawn at two o'clock, instead of four o'clock, the victory would have proved the most brilliant that has ever been achieved in the Valley. Early's men by no means feel defeated, as Sheridan may discover before very many days. Gen. Ramseur was mortally wounded and has since died in the enemy's hands. Gen. Battle of Alabama was wounded in the leg, and is now in Richmond. 1500 prisoners taken in this battle reached the city yesterday morning; and 400 more are said to be on their way.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 24th inst.

Our information respecting the battle near Cedar Creek, on Wednesday last, assures us that one of the most brilliant victories of the war had been gained by our troops, but that in an evil hour, when a portion of our men were plundering the property they had captured, a small force of yankee cavalry appeared on our left flank, the plunderers took fright, and the words "we are flanked!" passed rapidly along the line, the left gave way, and the rest followed, panic stricken and demoralized, in a moment. The enemy's infantry before then was in no condition, and were without the disposition, after their defeat of the morning, to attack, and, when the panic seized upon our men, were entirely innocent of being so much as accomplices to the fact. The victory of the enemy, if such an affair can be dignified with a name which suggests the clash of arms and the glory of a gallant conflict, was achieved solely by a small and insignificant band of cavalry, which had doubtless accidentally gotten on our flank, and might have been captured. It was a great scare, which resulted in a great temporary disaster to the *morale* of the army, the loss of 23 pieces of artillery and a few stragglers. In the whole day's operations our losses in men—killed, wounded and missing—did not exceed 1,100. The enemy admit a loss of 5,000. The story heralded in the Northern papers of Sheridan arriving on the scene and "snatching victory from defeat," is merely humbug. Sheridan arrived near the scene of the battle, but neither he nor the best part of his army were within several miles of the "rebels," when the latter took a notion that they were "flanked" and mizzled. All the captures made by the enemy were effected by that band of cavalry we have alluded to, and nobody else. The Federal infantry had nothing to do with it. Sheridan and they were well off to themselves, chagrined with defeat and discomfiture, when the news came that the "rebels were retreating." The attempt of Sheridan to make a hero of himself, and to put up this affair (disgraceful though it was to us,) as the most magnificent victory of the war, sufficiently shows him up as a complete military charlatan.

From the Dispatch.

1,429 prisoners, captured by Early on Wednesday, arrived in this city on Saturday night. Persons direct from Gen. Early's army say that the Confederate cavalry in their retreat and panic came pouring down upon our artillery in the streets of Strasburg, frightened the horses, threw everything into confusion, and rendered it impossible for the infantry to afford the guns any protection. Gen. Rosser, however, after nightfall, by his personal exertions, collected his cavalry and brought off some of the guns. The enemy's loss was very large. They confess to a loss of 5,000.

THE YANKEE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following official report of his victory was received from Maj. Gen. Sheridan:

CEDAR CREEK, 10 P. M. Oct. 19, 1864.

Lt. Gen'l Grant, City Point:

I have the honor to report that my army at Cedar Creek was attacked this morning before daylight, and most of my line was driven in confusion, with a loss of twenty pieces of artillery. I hastened from Winchester, where I was on my return from Washington, and found the armies between Middletown and Newtown, having been driven back about four miles. I here took the affair in hand and quickly united the corps, and formed a complete line of battle, just in time to repulse an attack of the enemy, which was handsomely done at about 1 p. m. At 3 p. m., after some charges of the cavalry from the left to the right flank, I attacked with great vigor, driving and routing the enemy and capturing, according to last report, forty-three pieces of artillery and very many prisoners. I do not yet know the number of my casualties nor the losses of the enemy. Wagon trains, ambulances and caissons in large numbers are in our possession. They also burned some of their trains. Gen. Ramseur is a prisoner in our hands, and severely, perhaps mortally, wounded.

I have to regret the loss of General Bidwell killed, and Generals Wright, Grover and Ricketts wounded; Gen. Wright slightly.

Affairs at times looked badly, but, by the gallantry of our brave officers and men, disaster has been converted into a splendid victory. Darkness again intervened to shut off greater results. I now occupy Strasburg.

As soon as obtained I will send you further particulars. P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HOOD'S ARMY.

Correspondence Macon Telegraph & Confederate.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., Oct 17, 1864.

At the time hope had died away in the hearts of men from whom we had a right to expect endurance to the close, Gen. Hood rose to the full grandeur and glory of the leader of a Southern army, and ordered his army forward. The enemy stood still in Atlanta in conscious security whilst he crossed the Chattahoochee and threw the whole strength of his corps upon their rear. No sooner did the men receive the order to forward than the wildest enthusiasm ran from rank to rank and from brigade to corps. Gen. Hood was then in command, as it were, of a new army.

The road was first struck above Marietta, and communication with Atlanta from that way to this ceased. At Altoona Gen. French made an unfortunate attack. He lost many men and won nothing. He was sent there under the impression that the garrison consisted of only 300, when, according to Sherman, there was a whole corps. Had he been a General of the proper capacity he would have quickly learned the mistake of his corps commander and drew off. The reason that the place was not captured was because that would have interfered with the commanding General's plan, which was to accept no engagement of importance, to attack no strong garrison, but to reserve the whole strength of the army for battles beyond the borders of Georgia.

From Altoona a detour was made to the left, and the Coosa crossed at several different places.

The confounded Yankees thought then they would get a general battle near Rome, on last Wednesday. But Gen. Hood amused them with a squadron of cavalry while he passed on to Dalton. Sherman came upon the cavalry, and, thinking the whole rebel strength was behind them, made his dispositions for a pitched battle. The cavalry skirmished and fought him for two days, and finally drew off, worsted, it is true, and of course, but invaluable time was gained, for on that day, (Thursday,) Gen. Hood sent in a flag of truce to Col. Johnston at Dalton, and gave him five minutes to haul down his colors. This peremptory demand brought the Colonel to our General in person, and he begged and plead for terms. But Gen. Hood told him that if he was in command of white men instead of slaves he should be so treated; but that he would grant him no terms. The Colonel promptly hauled down his flag and surrendered 800 negroes, 250 white men, 1 company of cavalry, 1 battery of artillery and a great quantity of stores, besides 10 or 12 colors. Not a gun was fired.

I should have mentioned that on the route to Dalton, Tilton was taken with its garrison of three hundred and fifty. From Dalton the army proceeded up the railroad except one or two divisions, which went to Resaca for the purpose of making a demonstration. There will be also a demonstration made upon Chattanooga, but hardly a real attack.

Let the people hold up their heads and rejoice, for, as Macdade said he dreamed, a man has come up from the South to destroy and annihilate the enemy. Hood seems to be following the three grand principles of war: 1. To march upon the interior line. 2. To throw his whole strength upon the weakest point of the enemy. And, thirdly, to cut him off from his base of supplies.

It is fashionable to attribute the strategy of this great Texas hero to others. But Gen. Johnston, President Davis and Gen. Beauregard have nothing to do with the planning of this campaign and have precious little to say about its execution.

The views of Napoleon on the yankee Presidential Election.—Mr. Pennington, the Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris, has just returned home from that city. The Herald gives the following result of his observations:

"He reports to the Government that the Emperor of France takes a deep interest in our present Presidential contest, and watches it especially in the endeavor to find in the result the true expression of the American people, and the real sentiments of the country upon the questions of union or disusion, war or peace. The Emperor, it is said, will regard the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as the determined and unqualified declaration of the American people in favor of the Union at every hazard and through all the possibilities of war. He will regard that result is a confirmation, directly from the people, of all the statements that our Government has made to European Powers to that effect. On the other hand, it is said that he will regard the election of General McClellan as an expression of readiness on the part of the people to make terms with the Southern States; to make a peace even that will admit the independence of those States. In short, that he will find in the election of General McClellan, and in the temper that he will suppose it indicates, that very opportunity which England and France have waited for—the opportunity for intervention in favor of the South."

Arrival of Prisoners.—Thirty-four commissioned officers, and thirteen hundred and eighty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, captured by Gen. Early in the Valley, on the 19th, arrived at the Libby yesterday.—*Rich. Sentinel, 24th.*

Northwestern Virginia.—We have accounts of a great change having taken place in that portion of Virginia West of the Alleghany Mountains. A great number of recruits are joining the Confederate army, and many of the citizens, heretofore considered friends of the Union, are giving aid to our cause. They have had enough of yankee rulers.—*Rich Sentinel, 24th.*

Col Cantwell.—We are pleased to learn that Lt. Col. Edward Cantwell, of this city, has been appointed Judge of the Third Army Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.—*Rel. Confederate.*

Condition of the Valley.—The work of destruction goes on apace in the unhappy Valley. Barns and mills are burnt to the ground wherever found, and everything that walks the hoof is slaughtered or driven to Alexandria. But it is a notable fact that whatever else may be destroyed, *the stills which have flooded the Valley with apple brandy are invariably spared.*—*Rich'd Examiner.*

It is no disgrace not to be able to do everything; but to undertake, or pretend to do, what you are not made for, is not only shameful, but extremely troublesome and vexatious.—*Plutarch.*

Doorkeepership of the Commons.

THE undersigned respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons of North Carolina, at the ensuing session of the Legislature. If elected, I will spare no pains nor efforts to serve the House of Commons acceptably and faithfully. I have been in the service, was wounded, and am now detailed for light work.

MERRILL P BECK.

Oct'r 14, 1864 78tc

NOTICE.

I WILL attend, for the purpose of receiving the Confederate Tax due on property not employed in Agriculture, in the 24th Collection District, at

White Oak on the	21st	November;
Beaver Dam	22d	"
Reeves's	23d	"
Mount Zion	24th	"
Colly	25th	"
French's Creek	28th	"
Carver's Creek	29th	"
Pine Log	30th	"
Brown Marsh	1st	December;
Bryant Swamp	5th	"
Hollow	6th	"
Elizabeth Town	7th and 8th	"

All tax payers in the District are required to pay their taxes at some one of the above appointments, or ten per centum will be added thereto.

Distillers will render account at above appointments of number of gallons distilled.

R. M. DEVANE, Col'r Dist No 24

Elizabeth Town, Oct 26, 1864 78 2tpd

WANTED,

HIDES to tan on shares. Terms, ½ Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it in a very short time if desired by Hickle's patent. Persons wishing their Hides tanned can send them to our address to Egypt Depot, where they will be taken from and Leather delivered at our expense. Our address is Beaumont, Chatham county. W D WATSON & CO.

Reference Messrs G W Williams & Co., Fayetteville.

Aug. 24 61*&wtf1pd

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable on the night of the 20th inst., a GRAY MARE, nearly white, 15 years old. She shows the mark of a founder on her fore hoofs. The last heard of the thief he was on the Plank Road, in five or six miles of Blue's bridge, on Drowning Creek, going in the direction of said bridge. He is supposed to be the same villain that stole Mr. Duncan McLauchlin's Mare a short time ago. I will give the above reward for the delivery of the Mare and proof for the conviction of the thief. JOHN LINDSAY.

Fayetteville P. O., Oct 22. 70*3tpd

A few Important Facts

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E J Aston,
Albemarle, J M Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R B Saunders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchinson,
" " S Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley,
Concord, J Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Hillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co,
Fayetteville, N A Snedman & Co
Greensboro, Porter & Gaprell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Lexington, J P Stimson,
Address,

Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', I Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P F Pescud,
Rockingham, J P Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Knox,
" Burbank & Gallagher,
Shelby, R Pronebarger,
Wadesboro', W O Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H McLin,
" W H Lippitt,
Address,

GEORGE W DOBBS,
Goldsboro' N C

July 25th 1864 ly

N. Carolina—Robeson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1864.

John McPhaul, Milton McPhaul, Catharine McPhaul, Jas McPhaul, Malloy McPhaul and Neill McPhaul, vs. William McPhaul and Calvin McPhaul

Petition for division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William McPhaul and Calvin McPhaul, the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1864. JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

Oct'r 5, 1864. 74*6t-p4$10inpt

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1864.

E. T. Williams, et al., vs. P. K. Myrick and wife, et al.

Petition to Divide Slaves.

IN this case, upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, P K Myrick and wife Nancy, Asa Hunsucker and wife Dicy, and the Heirs of Dorcas Kennedy, dec'd, who are non residents, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them and Judgment pro confesso will be entered.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in July 1864.

70*6t] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term A. D. 1864.

Isaac T Williamson vs Mary Williamson.

Petition for Divorce.

IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Mary Williamson resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals herself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon her: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the said Defendant, Mary Williamson, be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September A. D. 1864, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the cause will be heard ex parte and a Decree rendered accordingly.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, N. C., the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1864.

75*6tpd] J. W. BAKER, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1864.

John Dunlop, Adm'r, vs. James Beck and wife and others